The New York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,146. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: Generally CLOUDY.

FOREIGN.—The excitement in Spain over the Cameron resolution regarding Cuba has subsided somewhat, and no attack has been made on any United States representative. The loyalists are still rejoicing over the death of Maceo in Cuba. Emperor William favors the employers in the Hamburg dock strike, and thinks capitalists should unite against trades unions. Consul General de Kay had a narrow escape from being killed, in Berlin, his carriage being in a collision. Eight of the Anarchists convicted of complicity in the bomb throwing in Barcelona last June have been sentenced to death.—Page 5.

The feeling in Washington yesterday was that there was no likelihood that Congress would adopt the Cameron resolution relating to Cuba. Discussion in Washington has drifted away from the main Cuban question to consideration of Secretary Olney's contention that Congress has no authority to recognize the Cubans as an independent nation. Members of the two houses of Congress are at work in the law libraries preparing themselves to express opinions on this proposition.

Rumor had it that William Brookfield, while in Canton, Ohio, had been told by President-elect McKinley that Joseph H. Choate would make an ideal United States Senator. Mr. Brookfield was silent respecting the rumor. Most of the plans for the Carnegie Hall meeting Wednesday evening in behalf of Mr. Choate's candidacy have been completed.—Page 5.

Funeral exercises were conducted over the body of Alexander Herrmann at the Masonic Temple, and were attended by a great throng, including many persons in the theatrical profession. Rabbi Silverman paid a high tribute to the magician's worth. The body was placed in a vault at Woodlawn.—Page 2.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands left San Francisco Saturday night for Boston, where she expects to arrive Christmas day. She says she will announce her reasons for coming to this country soon.—Page 5.

A service commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes was held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. Dr. Gallaudet and the Rev. A. W. Mann made addresses.—Page 8.

The President returned to the White House yesterday morning from his duck-shooting trip, bringing with him many fat ducks, which were given to his Cabinet and personal friends.

President-elect McKinley attended church in Chicago yesterday, and was loudly cheered at the doors by a crowd that had gathered to greet him. He passed the day in a very quiet manner.—Page 5.

The police were very active in watching the Raines law hotels, but not many arrests were made, as the keepers, taught by last Sunday's experience, were alert to keep within the letter of the law.—Page 3.

In his sermon to the women yesterday afternoon Mr. Moody declared that no nation or city really wanted Christ to reign.—Page 8.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, one of the Armenian missionaries, denies the charges made by Mustapha Bey against the American Board.—Page 8.

Fifty horses were burned in a fire in Brooklyn and several firemen were hurt.—Page 3.

Manufacturers of steel billets meet in this city to-day for the formation of a pool.—Page 5.

Nellie Sullivan, a west side domestic, was fatally burned yesterday, her clothing having taken fire from a range.

An unknown boy, about thirteen years old, was killed by a Lexington Avenue car while stealing rides.—Page 2.

The New York Cab Company's drivers have the indorsement of the Central Labor Union in their strike.—Page 2.

The steamship Paris arrived, after seven days of almost continual battling with heavy seas and westerly gales.—Page 8.

Patrick Moran, a laborer, was killed on Cherry Street Saturday night, and Charles Olston is accused of the crime.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 7.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 7.

Railroads.—Page 3.

Obituary.—Page 5.

TENDERED TO ALLISON.

McKinley Desires that He Shall Be Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—If Senator Allison desires the post he can be the Secretary of State in the McKinley Administration.

He has in his possession a letter, written by one of his close political friends, asking whether he would accept the State portfolio if it should be offered him.

This letter was written by authority of Major McKinley, and if Allison's reply is favorable a formal tender of the chief place in the Cabinet will follow immediately.

It seems that Major McKinley has met with such poor success thus far in distributing Cabinet places that he has determined not to make any more offers until he is sure they will be accepted.

He asked Mark Hanna to become Secretary of the Treasury, but Hanna declined. Then the place was tendered to Representative Dingley of Maine, who has not yet signified his acceptance.

Senator Allison, it is believed, was Major McKinley's first choice for Secretary of State. It was reported some weeks ago that the State portfolio had been offered to Senator Sherman, but later developments tend to show that there was no foundation for this report.

It is now said that McKinley has not considered any other name than Allison's in connection with the State portfolio.

Soon after the election, he invited Allison to come to Canton, but the Iowa Senator could not accept the invitation on account of illness.

Recently Major McKinley requested one of Allison's most intimate friends to write him and sound his mind on the question of entering the Cabinet as the head of the State Department.

The letter was forwarded one day last week, and a reply is expected some time this week.

Opinion is much divided as to whether it will be favorable or not. It is believed, though, that if the Senator feels himself physically equal to the task of assuming the arduous duties of the office he will accept it.

BIG FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

The National Bank of Illinois Will Not Open Its Doors To-day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The National Bank of Illinois, one of the largest and oldest banking institutions of Chicago, will not open its doors to-morrow.

The Clearing House Association held a special meeting to-day and suspended the bank from membership.

In the resolution taking this action the committee says that it finds that because of "unwarranted and injudicious loans the capital and surplus of the bank has been seriously imperiled."

The committee adds that the cash resources of the bank are within the requirements of the law and that if it suspends and liquidates its liabilities, a large and speedy dividend will be available.

The resources, the committee thinks, will be available to pay all liabilities in full—100 cents on the dollar.

The President is George Schneider, the oldest banker in the city.

CONGRESS AND THE CUBANS

CAMERON RESOLUTION NOT LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED.

Discussion in Washington Diverted from the Main Cuban Question to Consideration of the Exclusive Powers of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—About everybody here has stopped talking about Cuba and the Cubans and taken to discussing Constitutional law. Secretary Olney's contention that Congress has no power to recognize the independence of Cuba or to compel the President to grant it, a statement made in substance before the Foreign Relations Committee Friday, has sent nearly every member of the Senate and the House to the law libraries for information to enable him to speak with confidence on the subject. Moreover, the conflicting opinions expressed by Constitutional lawyers are stimulating the discussion.

Secretary Olney's assertion is taken as a defiance by some of the Senators and Representatives, and as the boldest defiance of the Congress ever uttered by an Executive officer. While those who hold this view describe the attitude of the Secretary of State as revolutionary, it is held on the other hand that the proposition of the Senate committee to encroach upon the prerogative of the President is usurpatory, and, therefore, revolutionary.

No one believes the resolution will become a law.

Senator Davis's Contention.

Senator Davis of Minnesota and others who supply the arguments in opposition to Secretary Olney, defy anybody to discover warrant in the Constitution for the assumption that the Executive can be superior to the legislative power. Holding this view, they indicate how small the actual powers of the President are under the Constitution, and insist that no President can maintain successfully that he is not liable to compulsion to carry out the laws passed by Congress in spite of Executive disapproval.

It is pointed out for the Administration side that Secretary Seward's assertion of the exclusive right of the Executive to recognize independence is first quoted because it was the most comprehensive assertion of the doctrine. Prof. Pomeroy gives more space to discussion of the matter than does Wharton.

Prof. Pomeroy's Argument.

Pomeroy says that when the Constitution gave to the President the power to receive Ambassadors, it confided all foreign relations to the exclusive care of the President. Congress, in Pomeroy's view, has no voice in nor control over these matters, except the secondary power of passing laws in certain instances to carry out the provisions of treaties. Of the unlimited extent and transcendant importance of this function thus confided to the Executive, either alone or in connection with the Senate, he holds, there can be no doubt.

"When we reflect," says Pomeroy, "on the results for good or evil flowing from the conditions of international relations, results which must be felt by the Nation in all their internal affairs, we can judge of the responsibility which rests upon the Chief Magistrate personally by virtue of these powers."

The President names all representatives with foreign Governments, and receives all Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives sent to this country. They make their reports only to him. The President leaves as much of this work to the Secretary of State as his sense of propriety and duty suggests. Over these proceedings Congress has absolutely, according to Pomeroy, no control. Pomeroy puts it this way:

Congress May Pass Resolves.

"Congress may pass resolves in relation to questions of an international character, but they can only have a certain moral weight. They have no legal effect. They cannot bind the Executive. The necessity arises out of recognition of negotiations, in which one mind and will must be more efficient than a large deliberative assembly. The President cannot declare war, but he may so conduct negotiations as to force a war—to compel the Nation to take the initiative.

"The Executive Department, by means of this power over foreign relations, holds in its keeping the safety, welfare, and even permanence of our internal and domestic institutions. And in wielding this power it is untrammeled by any other department of the Government. No other influence than a moral one can control or curb it. Its acts are political, and its responsibility is political."

MR. OLNEY'S POSITION.

Reason for Believing It Was Taken After Thorough Deliberation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Olney's declaration that recognition is exclusively an Executive function was not made until after cautious and thorough deliberation such as characterized his conduct of the negotiations with Lord Salisbury over the Venezuelan controversy and the other important official matters which have called for his decisions since he entered President Cleveland's Cabinet as Attorney General, nearly four years ago.

The Hawaiian Precedent.

Questions of Presidential prerogatives were forced upon Mr. Olney by his colleagues, among the Executive's advisers, at the outset of this Administration in connection with the perplexities that arose in the Hawaiian affair. The visit of Commissioner Blount to Honolulu, it is said, was undertaken with the Attorney General's full indorsement, and all the subsequent acts of the Administration with regard to the midocean republic, it is alleged, had his approval, if indeed they were not taken at his suggestion.

Inquiries at the Time of the Strike.

In his official capacity Mr. Olney was most intimately associated with the President in the steps which were taken to suppress the great railway riots by the use of Federal troops, and throughout his connection with the Department of Justice, he was constantly called upon to declare the limitations of Executive power under the Constitution.

The sharp demarkation of Congressional and Executive functions with respect to purely international matters was presented to him as the legal adviser of the President upon the adoption of the Hoar Turkish resolution, and at that time it was understood that such instructions to the President by Congress, whether in the form of concurrent or joint resolutions, did not require compliance. The President neither signed nor disapproved the resolutions, nor did he transmit them to the Ottoman Porte.

The Cuban resolutions were similarly ignored, though at the time of their adoption it was understood generally that Secretary Olney had reached the conclusion that their effect was exclusively advisory, however mandatory their language might be.

Powers of Congress and the President.

There are some interesting precedents citable in support of Secretary Olney's contention, their applicability being dependent, however, on the Constitutional stipulations as to the powers of Congress contained in Article I., Section 8, and as to the executive authority in Article II., Section 3. It is pointed out by State Department officials that Congress has never been confirmed by the Supreme Court in its assertion of any powers not expressly given to it by the Constitution.

Its only international functions related to the present question are, "To regulate commerce with foreign nations," "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations," and "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal."

The President alone, on the other hand, according to the Constitution, is empowered to "receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers." It is this provision which is held to give him exclusive jurisdiction in the recognition of other nations.

Recognition of Ministers.

In the event of the recognition of either the belligerency or independence of Cuba, the first result would be the appearance of an accredited Minister or other emissary of that island. The contention is that, under the Constitution, the President is the sole judge as to whether such emissary shall be received.

Precisely this emergency has arisen in the past few weeks. The Greater Republic of Central America has come into existence and its accredited Minister, Mr. Rodriguez, has been in Washington a fortnight. He has not been received by the President, nor has the American Chargé at Managua, Nicaragua, been authorized to formally recognize the new arrangement.

The President also took his own time in recognizing the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and also the Dole Government. Frequently prompt recognition of a foreign Government has taken place without any thought of the possible approval or disapproval of Congress, notably when President Harrison acted on the practical termination of the Chilian revolution.

French and Brazilian Republics.

The same was also the case upon the establishment of the present Republic of France and the Republic of Brazil.

Another recent case of the exercise of the President's authority in receiving and dealing with foreign Ministers occurred in the dismissal of Sir Sackville-West, the British Minister. While this caused no disruption of our relations with England, it is held that it showed the President's power to act altogether without consulting Congress, and it was an instance of an executive action which might have led to war.

In this connection, it is also pointed out that while Congress can alone declare war, it is clearly within the power of the President by his own action to bring about a war which, if declared by an opponent, would create a condition he would be compelled to meet until Congress could assemble and act, especially if hostilities were provoked on the United States coast.

As indicating that the procedure of the United States in recognizing the independence of foreign States is by no means uniform. Wharton's Digest quotes the instruction given by Mr. Clayton, President Taylor's Secretary of State, to Mr. Mann, who was sent in June, 1849, to investigate the condition of the Hungarian insurrection. Mr. Clayton's note is as follows:

"Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress, at their next session, the recognition of Hungary."

Course of President Taylor.

Wharton says: "In making Congress the arbiter, President Taylor followed the precedent of President Jackson, who on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of Texas. The recognition, however, by the United States of the independence of Belgium, of the powers that threw off Napoleon's yoke, of the South American States which have from time to time declared themselves independent of prior Governments, has been primarily by the Executive, and such has been the case in respect to the recognition of the successive revolutionary Governments of France."

Seward's Letter to Dayton.

Secretary Seward, in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, at Paris, April 7, 1864, wrote:

"The question of recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary Governments is one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action."

The John Quincy Adams Memoirs, Volume IV., Page 206, are quoted by Wharton, as follows:

"But receiving Ministers was, by our Constitution, an act of executive authority. Gen. Washington had exercised it in recognizing the French Republic by the reception of Mr. Genest, (Genet.) Mr. Madison had exercised it by declining for several years to receive, and finally by receiving, Mr. Onis."

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS'S VIEWS.

To Recognize Cuba Would Be a Blunder—Olney's Declaration Proper.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—While declining to express a positive opinion as to the powers of Congress in the premises, ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, when questioned to-day, did not hesitate to speak of the untenable position assumed by those who desire to have the "Republic of Cuba" recognized.

"To recognize as a separate and independent State anything so mythical as the Republic of Cuba," he said, "would put this country in a very undesirable position, and one in which no civilized nation would like to be placed.

Nothing to Recognize.

"The Republic of Cuba has no stability, no autonomy, no organization, no capital. We may pity the condition of the people, and deplore the atrocities which are being committed on the island, but to go the length proposed is something which no self-respecting nation could do.

"Should the President veto the resolution, and it passed over the veto, it would be a declaration of Congress, which perhaps would have the same effect as if the President had signed it, if he, as the Executive, should deem it had that lawful effect.

"But if the President should be of the opinion that the recognition of a new power was purely an Executive function, and should refuse to carry out the instructions of Congress, there would be nothing left for Congress to do but to either submit or impeach him for high crime and misdemeanor in refusing to obey what it regards as a valid law.

Resolution Not Likely to Pass.

"But I have no idea that the resolution will pass, so that that question is hardly likely ever to arise."

"What is your opinion, Senator, as to the right of Congress to act in the matter?"

"Well, perhaps it might be held that this privilege was included in the constitutional provision which gives Congress the sole right to declare war, as it might be considered one of the elements leading to such an event."

Senator Edmunds, referring to Senator Chandler's criticism of the statement given out by Secretary Olney defining the position of the Administration on the question, said, emphatically:

Olney's Course Proper and Patriotic.

"I think Senator Chandler erred in that matter. I think that Secretary Olney not only acted properly, but that it was a patriotic duty for him to make the statement he did.

"As the official of the Government intrusted with the management of our foreign relations, it was his duty to clearly state the result of such action, and I have no doubt that, if he had taken the opposite view to that which he did, the men who are now denouncing him would have been the first to say he was acting in a perfectly proper manner.

"He did the only proper thing, and would have been neglecting his duty had he done differently."

JUDGE COOLEY'S OPINION.

Powers of the President and Congress as to Belligerency.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 20.—In expressing his opinion on Secretary Olney's statement that Congress has not the power to recognize Cuba, Judge Thomas M. Cooley said:

"The power to recognize belligerency and the lawfulness of action in defense of a Government alleged to be de facto, must devolve upon the Executive power of the country, which can recognize no belligerent Government unless the fact is clearly made known to it that there is in existence a Government maintaining itself and enforcing its authority against any other.

"But the President's power is not complete and final. The sovereign legislative power must provide for final intercourse, and pass laws for the purpose—laws for which the President would be impeachable if he should fail to join in executing them.

"What he does in recognizing a new nation is clearly in part legislative, and the action taken, if taken by the President alone, would be so far defective as to be impossible of execution without being perfected now or in the future by the sovereign legislative power."

NO ACTION BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

Agreement in the Senate to Postpone the Cuban Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Cuban resolution and Secretary Olney's statement of the Executive's position may precipitate a debate in the Senate to-morrow that will set aside the regular business assigned for the two days that body will be in session before the holiday recess.

It is not improbable that some of the more radical Cuban sympathizers will start the discussion with the presentation of Senator Cameron's report on the resolution, approved by the Foreign Relations Committee.

There is not, however, the remotest probability of Mr. Cameron's resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba being acted upon in the Senate before the holiday recess.

When the real debate shall begin it is evident that Senators Morgan, Davis, Chandler, Lodge, Cullom, and Mills will take up a position adverse to that of the Secretary of State, and the discussion may be prolonged till after the 4th of March.

It was agreed in the Committee on Foreign Relations that the report on the Cameron resolutions should be made to-morrow, and that the matter should not be called up until after the holidays. This agreement will be carried out.

McKINLEY FOR PEACE.

So Say Two Spanish Ambassadors, According to Newspaper Reports.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—The Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish Ambassador here, declares that the Spanish Government has received positive information that Mr. McKinley, the American President-elect, is not in favor of a war with Spain.

The Neues Wiener Journal publishes an interview with Count de Casa Valencia, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, in which he says he is convinced that Mr. McKinley will not allow a rupture of the peaceful relations existing between Spain and the United States.

Cuban Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—A meeting of the sympathizers of Cuban independence, held at the Lyceum Theatre to-night, was attended by 3,000 persons, among whom were many prominent lawyers and citizens. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Cameron resolution calling for the recognition of Cuban independence.

Cleveland to Hold a Mass Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—It has been decided to have a mass meeting the evening of Jan. 2. Bourke Cockran, or some other famous orator, will be engaged as the principal speaker by the New York Junta.

Oppose the Cameron Resolution.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 20.—A petition signed by the principal cotton growers in this section has been sent to Senators Harris and Bate, asking them to use their influence against the passage of the Cameron resolution.

Gen. Lee Talks with Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in Washington from New York at an early hour this morning. The party continued its journey by the Southern Railway train at 11:15 o'clock. Gen. Lee saw a few friends during his brief stay, and had a talk with Secretary Olney.

Furniture Business Revived.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 20.—A canvass of twenty-five furniture factories shows that since the Presidential election there has been a revival of business in all lines of furniture making in this city, and that in fifteen of them there has been an increase of 1,215 men. Reliable reports from thirty-five other factories making furniture and furniture supplies show revival in special work and an increase of employes.

CUBANS WIN TWO BATTLES

VICTORIES OF THE GUERRILLA ARCOLA IN MATANZAS.

Two Spanish Columns Defeated and Three Towns Captured—A Cuban Prisoner Executed Summarily.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20.—Passengers tonight from Havana report that Havana military circles are agitated over the reports coming from Matanzas Province of the doings of the insurgent guerrilla leader, Arcola. He has defeated two Spanish columns with considerable loss to them, and has captured three towns held by Spanish garrisons. He captured two convoy trains near La Perca last week, and took 100 prisoners, all of whom, save one, a Cuban, were released. He was summarily executed, Capt. Arcola saying, so it is reported, that it was hard enough to fight the Spanish without having the Cubans turn against them.

In the towns of Madruga, Limones, and St. Nicholas, the Spanish garrisons are fairly besieged inside their lines of sentinels, the insurgents picking off all who venture outside.

An insurgent band of 200 was dispersed by Major Arco of the Spanish column Saturday, the insurgents losing their leader and ten soldiers, while the Spanish lost a Lieutenant and fifteen soldiers killed and wounded.

Gomez is reported as advancing westward, but being incumbered by his artillery and supplies, his progress is slow. It is reported also that the old Cuban General was terribly cut up over the tragic death of his beloved son, and that he has sworn a terrible oath to make the Spanish suffer for it. He believes that Maceo and Francesco were decoyed to their death by Spanish treachery.

The feeling in Havana is growing bitter over the continued expressions of sympathy and good will of the "mercenary Yankees," as displayed in the resolutions and offers of aid sent the Cuban Junta from so many large cities. The Senate Committee resolutions, too, have been commented on, and La Lucha says that the time is approaching when insults of this kind will not be tolerated longer.

It is rumored that trouble of some kind has been reported from the east side of the trocha, though all information is refused. It is well known that the soldiers on the trocha have sent in complaints to the Captain General as to their treatment, and he has ordered an investigation. At one place over 100 soldiers deserted to the insurgents, as they claimed that they were dying penned up in the swamp, and with insufficient food supplies. Another trouble of this kind has just occurred on the trocha, near the edge of the swamp, and Weyler is greatly incensed over it.

Gen. Riveria is moving his forces, and several light engagements have been reported in the neighborhood of Artemisa and west of that at the foothills. One of Riveria's strongholds was attacked Saturday at daybreak by a large column of Spanish troops, and, but for Capt. Lyan's efforts with his formidable dynamite gun, they would have been captured. As it was, they fought for several hours, but the deadly charges of the dynamite bursting among the thickly crowded ranks of the troops terrified even the boldest, and the Spaniards retreated in dismay. It is said that the loss of the Spanish was over 200.

SPAIN BECOMING CALMER.

Moderation of the Excitement over the Cameron Resolution.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, has received the official text of President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, and will shortly make a declaration on that part of the document which refers to the Cuban question.

Conferences have been held during the past few days between the most prominent men in political life in Spain, with the object of seeking a solution of the problem which confronts the Government, and which, it is possible, might cause a war with the United States. It is conceded in all political circles that the situation is grave, but it is thought that the willingness of Spain to grant reforms in the Spanish West Indies should tend to avert any display of aggressiveness on the part of the United States. One point is settled upon, and that is that no reforms shall be put into effect in Cuba until the insurrection shall have been suppressed, for it is held that to offer reforms with the Cubans still in arms would indicate weakness on the part of Spain, and would also be derogatory to her honor.

No Attack on Americans.

Though the popular indignation caused by the receipt of the news of the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate shows little sign of diminution, there have been no manifestations against the United States or its representatives anywhere in Spain. That such manifestations were expected, however, is shown by the fact that police and gendarmes were detailed to guard the American Legation here, and precautions were taken elsewhere to protect the various Consulates of the United States, should the excited people attempt to make an attack upon them. Orders were sent to the Governors of the several provinces to prohibit any anti-American demonstrations, and from dispatches received to-day from the provincial capitals, it is known that the orders were faithfully carried out.

Prominent politicians confirm the statements contained in yesterday's dispatches to The United Associated Presses that it is the intention of the Government, when the opportune moment arrives, to put into effect in Cuba political and economical reforms which, it is said, will be wider in their scope than those approved by the Cortes last year.

The death is announced to-day of Señor Don Manuel Decerra, formerly Minister of the Colonies. He was very popular, and it is said of him that he at one time hindered the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Spain Needs Calmness.

The Epoca, the organ of Señor Canovas and the Ministerialists, in commenting upon the situation, says that Spain needs at the present moment much calm, sound judgment on the part of the public to avoid greater difficulties than those the Government is now facing. As long as prudence is compatible with National honor, Spain has nothing to do save to defend her rights if they are attacked. A recognition of belligerency is not a casus belli unless such recognition is granted by an interested nation. Formerly, Spain recognized the belligerency of the Southern States of America despite the protest of the Federal Government, which did not regard the attitude of European Governments in this matter as a casus belli. If the act indicated by the Cameron resolution shall be consummated, Spain will protest, thereby greatly influencing the relations between the United States and Spain, but Spaniards must not forget the attitude of the powers, which, after President Cleveland's declaration anent the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, abstained from any intervention. Spain ought to keep account of all these precedents.

Prime Minister Canovas's Views.

Prime Minister Canovas holds that under the framing of Senator Cameron's resolution there will be no armed intervention on the part of the United States in Cuban territory. Though the partisans of the proposal may obtain the necessary votes to override the veto which he believes President Cleveland will interpose, and so make the resolution an obligatory act of Congress, it would only effect a recognition of the independence of Cuba and lead to an offer of its good offices by the United States to terminate the war. With whatever officiousness the United States may interpose, Spain will retain the right to accept or reject the offer of the American good offices. If the United States recognizes the independence of Cuba, she will then have to recognize the laws of neutrality. If she recognizes the belligerency of the Cubans, Spain will have the right to stop and visit American vessels at sea.

Señor Canovas does not think that the Cameron resolution need cause serious perturbation. It will only make the relations between Spain and the United States more strained, but need not cause a rupture. He will never consent to foreign interference in what is a question of Spain's domestic politics. Spain will regulate her acts so that nobody will be able to say that she made war upon another power, yet she will always repel aggression.

The tone of the newspapers generally is more moderate to-day than it was yesterday. They contain little to excite the populace.

Ex-Prime Minister Sagasta, in an interview published here, says he considers that the conduct of the United States makes difficult the task of those Spanish parties and statesmen who are most willing to satisfy the aspirations of the colonies.

Prime Minister Canovas has also been interviewed on the situation. He laments the irritation that some American have shown against Spain, but admits that President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney have always done their best to preserve cordiality between the two nations.

IN FAVOR OF FREE CUBA.

A Poughkeepsie Pastor Takes a Vote in His Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Rev. M. L. Gates, pastor of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, in his sermon to-night, created a novel scene in his church by alluding to President Cleveland as "our duck-hunting President down South somewhere," and expressing the hope that the Executive would be supplied with "more stiffness for his bones by Congress at once."

The sermon was on the Cuban question, and after Mr. Gates said enthusiastically, "May we soon see the day when the Stars and Stripes will float over that island of sugar," he called on every one in the congregation who favored American interference in Cuba's behalf to stand up. About fifty young men in the audience sprang to their feet, while the thousand or more kept their seats. The number did not meet the pastor's expectations, and he told the young men to remain standing until the spirit of patriotism should move the other members of the congregation to stand up for their country. As he proceeded to attack Spain and declare for immediate interference on the part of the United States, one by one the members of the congregation arose, until half the number were on their feet. He did not ask for the sentiment of the others, but said he would depend upon them in case of war.

He declared that Jesuitism is to blame for most of the troubles in Cuba.

Three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Dutchess County held a convention at Wappinger's Falls to-day, and adopted resolutions pledging substantial aid to Cuba in her struggle for freedom. The resolution says: "We will do all we can under the law of our own country as to financial aid. We can send money to Cuba for sick soldiers, but not to buy rifles."

Grace Holme Married in London.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Miss Grace Holme, ward of Leicester Holme of New York, was married here last Tuesday to H. T. Nixon, an Englishman.

The Pope Receives Bishop Keane.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The Pope at noon yesterday gave an audience to Bishop Keane, late Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally cloudy.

The barometer has fallen from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast and in the extreme Northwest. It has risen slightly from Lake Superior southwestward to Texas and on the New England coast. The barometer is low north of Montana and to the northeast of New England, and it continues high over the central plateau region.

It is colder in Iowa and Eastern Dakota and north of the lake region and warmer in the extreme Northwest. The temperature has remained stationary east of the Mississippi, with generally fair weather except in the lake region, where local snows are reported. Generally fair weather will continue throughout the central valleys and partly cloudy weather on the Atlantic coast. Light snows will continue in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	47	24	28
6 A. M.	51	25	28
9 A. M.	52	25	29
12 M.	55	29	30
4 P. M.	58	31	31
6 P. M.	57	32	31
9 P. M.	53	29	29
12 P. M.	51	27	29

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1895	52
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

FIVE PERSONS PERISHED

AN ENTIRE FAMILY BLOTTED OUT BY A FIRE.

Aaron Goldsmith, His Wife, and Three Children Burned to Death—A Servant Escapes—Lamp Started the Flames, It Is Thought.

Fire blotted out an entire family in this city last night. Aaron Goldsmith, his wife, and three children of 514 East Fifty-eighth Street, were suffocated in their burning home before the firemen could render them any assistance.

The members of the family were.

GOLDSMITH, AARON, forty-five years old.
GOLDSMITH, CLOTILDA, his wife, thirty-three years old.
GOLDSMITH, BERTHA, a daughter, ten years old.
GOLDSMITH, HATTIE, a daughter, eight years old.
GOLDSMITH, FRANK, a son, six years old.

The Goldsmith home was of brownstone, three stories high, with a basement. One side of the house faced directly on the East River. In the front of the house was a bay window looking toward Riverview Terrace, which extends from Fifty-eighth Street to Sixty-second, along the river bank.

The only other occupant of the dwelling aside from the family was a servant, Mary Roska. She escaped, and is now in the Flower Hospital.

Policeman McDaniel was at Avenue A and Fifty-ninth Street at 7:30 o'clock when he heard some one trying to open the fire alarm at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street. Running there he saw a half-grown boy trying to turn the knob of the box. The boy excitedly said the Goldsmith house was afire. McDaniel turned in the alarm, and by that time the flames were already bursting from the first and second floors.

Firemen Were Baffled.

When the firemen arrived an effort was made to effect an entrance through the second story of the house, but it was impossible to do so on account of the flames. Within an hour, however, the fire had been so subdued that the men were able to enter the house.

On the parlor floor were found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, burned beyond recognition, and near them was the body of their son, also badly charred. Mr. Goldsmith was recognized by a diamond pin that he had worn in his shirtfront and which was still on his body.

Up stairs on the next floor were found the bodies of the two little girls. They had evidently been undressed and in bed.

Before the fire had been extinguished the interior of the house was burned away. Only the walls and the first floor remained.

A marvelous escape was that of the servant, Mary Roska. According to a statement she made before being taken to the hospital, she was up stairs on the second floor. She had finished putting the two little girls to bed and was just going down stairs after the boy, when she was stopped by a wall of flame.

She ran to the rear of the house and jumped from the window. She escaped injury and ran through the basement into Fifty-eighth Street.

Lamp Exploded, It Is Thought.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known. It is thought, however, to have been due to the explosion of a lamp. In the bay window of the Goldsmith home was a large piano lamp. The lamp, the neighbors say, was one holding over a gallon of oil. This is supposed to have exploded and to have thrown burning oil all about the room.

A neighbor acquainted with the interior of the house said the fire must have caught the portières between the parlor and the hall, and from there spread up stairs. The hall was quite narrow, and the open stairway made a funnel through which the flames could easily ascend. From the top floor to the first the building was cleared as thoroughly as if by workmen.

Adjoining the Goldsmith home lives the brother of Mrs. Goldsmith, whose maiden name was Hirsch. While making a statement to a policeman he became suddenly insane from grief and excitement. He endeavored to assault the policeman, and it took three men to restrain him from running into the burning building. He was finally subdued, and taken to the home of a relative.

The only statement the policeman had been able to get from him was that he had visited his sister's family earlier in the evening. The Hirsch family was so prostrated it was impossible to get any information from its members.

Removal of the Bodies.

The bodies were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, and Coroner Hoeber was summoned. He arrived at the station soon after 9 o'clock, and gave a permit for the removal of the bodies to an undertaking establishment.

Before the bodies were removed, a number of the relatives and friends of the family visited the station. Among them was Elias Hartman, the business partner of Mr. Goldsmith. He was so overcome that his sons were compelled to take him away. Mr. Goldsmith had been associated with Mr. Hartman in the liquor business at 45 Warren Street.

No one was found who saw the fire start. The neighbors all spoke of the large lamp in the bay window, and all thought it must have exploded. Only one alarm was sent, because, as one of the firemen said, "all was over before a second alarm could be sent."

One of the men on Truck No. 2, which was first at the fire, said it could not have been over five minutes after the alarm was sounded before they arrived at the house. When the ladder was run up, it was seen that the flames were everywhere. To have entered then would have been foolhardy, the fireman said.

The men bent their energies to reducing the flames and saving the adjoining buildings. The loss to the Goldsmith home was estimated at $5,000.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Ellen Sullivan, a West Side Domestic, Meets a Horrible Death.

Ellen Sullivan, twenty-six years old, a domestic employed by Mrs. John Nolan of 529 West Thirtieth Street, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Nolan's apartments. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

The woman was warming herself in front of a range when her dress caught fire. She screamed, and Mrs. Nolan, coming toward her, was seized by the frightened woman about the neck. Mrs. Nolan succeeded in

throwing the woman away from her, but fainted from the excitement and fell to the floor

The burning woman, now screaming from pain, ran down stairs and entered the rooms of Mrs. Samuel Clark. There she threw herself on a bed, rolling over and over, and shrieking with all her might. The bedclothing caught fire, despite the efforts of a number of persons in the room to tear it off the bed. Others had procured bedspreads and wrapped them about the now unconscious domestic, extinguishing the flames.

Nearly every part of the woman's body was blistered. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon made some temporary arrangements for the woman's comfort and then took her to the hospital, where she died at 7 o'clock without having recovered consciousness.

FOUR BLOCKS WERE BURNED.

Worcester Firemen Save the Town of Uxbridge.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20.—The town of Uxbridge can thank the Worcester Fire Department that any of the business portion of the place is left standing. Fire early this morning destroyed four large business blocks, gutted another, and had an eye on the largest block in town, the Methodist Church, and the Hotel Windsor, when an engine and hose company from this city arrived on a special train, and laying 700 feet of hose to the river quickly got the better of the flames. The loss is about $110,000, and the insurance will not exceed $60,000.

The buildings destroyed are the Taft Block, owned by A. R. Taft; Gunn Block, owned by G. E. Gunn; Old Gredig Block and New Gredig Block, owned by Christian Gredig. The Goldthwait Block was partly destroyed. A new barn, owned by Christian Gredig, and the water tank of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are also burned.

The fire broke out a little before 1 A. M., in the basement of the Gunn Block, probably from an overheated furnace. The water tank was almost immediately in flames, and this cut off about the only water supply the amateur firemen had. C. C. Capron, Fire Warden, sent to Worcester at 1:40 A. M. for help, but it was 3:30 before the special train got around. When it got there, two blocks were gone and a third was doomed. The Capron mill roof once caught fire, but was soon extinguished. The Worcester firemen put two streams on the fire, and at 5 o'clock it was out. The Worcester companies were relieved about 9 A. M., but local firemen were on duty until noon.

The heaviest losers are: Horace E. Gunn, $19,500; D. A. Carter, $8,000; Arthur R. Taft, $15,000; E. B. Hayward, $8,000; Christian Gredig, $21,700; G. M. Newell, $8,400; Ellery Goldthwait, $8,000; Blackstone National Bank, $4,000. The Foresters, Knights of Golden Eagle, United Workmen, Odd Fellows, Sons of Veterans, and the Grange were all losers, the society loss aggregating $4,300.

FIRE IN A STATE PRISON.

Started by Convicts Who Hoped to Escape in the Excitement.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—At about 11:45 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the State clothing department of the State Penitentiary, and before it was got under control it caused a loss to the State of about $2,000, and to the Star Clothing Company, which is also situated in the same building as the State department, of about $1,000.

The source of the fire has been tracked to a gang of thirty-three convicts, some of whom fired a bundle of refuse under a stairway in the clothing department early in the night. The fire smoldered until nearly midnight, when it burst into a blaze. The incendiary act was no doubt done in a hope to escape in the excitement. Notwithstanding the great excitement, Warden Pace and the guards at no time lost control of the prisoners.

The clothing department is located in Cell Building No. 1, and while the guards were transferring the convicts from this building into Cell Building No. 3, two convicts attempted to escape, but both were captured before they got away from the building. Great bravery was shown by the convicts, who were released from their cells to help extinguish the fire.

The Star Clothing Company was at one time in great danger of having its entire stock of clothing destroyed. The goods that were cut Saturday were destroyed by fire, and the remainder by smoke and water. The factory is in such a condition that the company will not be able to resume work for about two weeks.

KEPT "DADDY'S" DINNER WARM

Little Girl Missed Her Father and Lost Her Way.

Park Policeman Durkin noticed a little girl standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, crying bitterly and shivering with cold. Underneath a shawl she wore was a dinner pail, which, she said, contained "daddy's dinner."

The policeman took her to the Arsenal in Central Park. There she told Capt. Collins that her name was Mary Burns, six years old, of 326 East Fortieth Street, and that her mother had told her to wait on the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue for the belt line car, which her father was driving, and give him his dinner. She missed the car and started to go home, but missed her way and walked for a long time. She tried to keep her father's dinner warm by keeping the shawl around it. She became so cold that she was forced to cry, and became bewildered. Capt. Collins placed the child near the radiator, procured her some food, and when she was warmed up sent her home in care of a policeman.

A FATAL SUNDAY DUEL.

Both Men Were Killed in a Fight in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—A Sunday duel with revolvers, in which both participants were killed, occurred to-day in Campbell County. The scene of the duel was nine miles out. Lincoln Baird and William Gailor, two young men, had for some time been at outs. They met at the mill and renewed the quarrel, which resulted in the duel. Both men fired several shots and fell on the ground, mortally wounded.

The sound of the shots attracted the attention of the nearest inhabitant, who repaired to the scene, finding both men lying on the ground dead.

MAY LYNCH "JIM" STONE.

Negro Confined in Jail at Mayfield, Ky., for Assaulting a Woman.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 20.—It is believed that "Jim" Stone, a negro confined in the county jail, will be lynched before morning.

He is accused of an assault upon Mrs. J. M. R. Green of this city.

A great many strangers are in the city to-night, and the expectation is that at a stated time they will come together and proceed at once to the jail, bent on putting an end to Stone's life.

IF YOU WANT RELIABLE FURS, elegantly finished, go direct to C. C. Shayne & Co., manufacturers, West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue "L" Station, tell the salesman the kind of furs you want, and the amount you can afford to pay, and you will ever after be satisfied with your purchase.

Beginning Dec. 10, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.

Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry.

A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Diamonds—the choicest stones, artistically set.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

The London Standard Says It Permeates the Continent.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In a leader to-morrow The Standard will say: "There exists in Europe an irritable feeling regarding the tendency of popular opinion in the United States to assume an attitude of excessive dictatorial presumption toward other powers.

"France and Germany join in reproaching Lord Salisbury for weakness in settling the Venezuela matter in a pacific manner.

"Englishmen do not indorse this sentiment, but they dislike the tone and manner of American diplomacy and wish for more harmony in the traditions of international urbanity.

"If Spain is driven into a war with the United States, we do not doubt that she will enjoy the sympathy of most, perhaps all, of the Continental States."

The Standard adds that it does not apologize for Spain's conduct in her colonies, but only pleads for the observance of international law and the rights of foreigners. It concludes by tendering the advice that Spain grant qualified autonomy to Cuba.

MR. HANBURY INDIGNANT.

An Outgrowth of His Political Contest with Willis in Brooklyn.

If the charges made by Harry A. Hanbury, Republican leader in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, are true, there may be trouble ahead for City Works Commissioner Willis. Mr. Hanbury wants to do nothing less than oust the City Works Commissioner from his position on the general charge that he used the patronage of his office to influence political action in such a way as to defeat Mr. Hanbury's faction in the Eighth Ward. Sheriff Buttling last night said that he believed the charges to be true.

Mr. Hanbury was busy yesterday in accumulating evidence against the City Works Commissioner, and says he will present it to Mayor Wurster this week.

"We shall present the most positive evidence," said Mr. Hanbury last night. "In granting the contract for cleaning certain ponds, Mr. Willis retained the power of naming the foreman of the work, and Mr. Fielding, his deputy, was given the naming of the laborers. About two weeks ago, one of my men, William E. Clark, was won over to the other side by being given a job as foreman. Fielding distributed seventeen tickets among certain heelers, to be used in this ward on the night of the primaries. The tickets entitled a man to a laborer's position at one of the ponds, and by their means, a number of our men were won away from us. In this way, Willis won the Sixth district from us."

Mr. Hanbury took occasion to deny that he used any patronage in trying to control the primaries.

Mr. Fielding last night denounced Mr. Hanbury's statements as a tissue of falsehoods, and treated the charges in a light manner.

"That man Clark," said he "was given a position long before the primaries and without any suggestion of a quid pro quo. There is nothing in the charges."

ROBBED WITHIN CHURCH WALLS

A St. Louis Janitor Relieved of His Watch and Money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Janitor Joseph A. McCord of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church went around to that temple of worship to light the fires at 4 o'clock this morning. Entering by a rear door, he lighted the gas in the orthodox way. This done, he turned his head and gazed into the muzzle of a big pistol.

"Hold up yer han's," said the man holding the pistol.

McCord complied. A short man then entered and took from McCord his timepiece and his wallet, the latter containing $40, which was accepted with thanks. McCord was ordered to turn to the wall and not move for five minutes, while the robbers departed. When they were gone the janitor turned and made a search of the church. He found the safe open. The robbers had been in the church several hours at least. The safe contained nothing but church records, which were untouched. The church plate is very valuable, and it is thought the robbers expected to secure it. The police have not located the men, though they have a good description.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

He Gives Many Fat Ducks to His Cabinet and Friends.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President returned to the White House at 8 o'clock this morning, and attended church a little later with Mrs. Cleveland. He appeared much benefited by his outing, and brought back numerous fat ducks, which he caused to be distributed among the members of his Cabinet and his personal friends.

During the day Secretary Olney made his appearance at the Executive Mansion and had a brief consultation with the President, and, while there is no official guarantee for the assertion, it is not to be questioned that their conversation referred almost solely to the latest phase in the Cuban situation.

Cotton for China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The Pacific Mail steamship China, which sailed for the Orient yesterday, carried an enormous quantity of cotton for the mills in China and Japan. The steamship Belgic, the next to sail from here, is also engaged to carry cotton. Formerly all cotton for the Orient went by way of New Orleans, but when the mills in China and Japan grew and multiplied, the demand became very great, and this led to a change in the shipment route.

Death of a College Athlete.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 20.—Frank Cessna, Captain of the Franklin and Marshall College football team, died suddenly at the home of his parents, in this city, this afternoon, of an injury to his heart. Last Thursday at college he and a number of other students took a cross-country run for exercise, and in this he overexerted himself. He was twenty-one years old, a member of the class of '98, and an excellent scholar.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad Dec. 12, via Grenada, with mdse and passengers to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Progreso Dec. 11, with mdse to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

DELFT WENT OVERBOARD

HOW THREE NEW YORKERS WERE FOOLED IN HOLLAND.

One Tells of a Trip to a Primitive Island in Search of Some Rare Old China Ware Exhibited There.

It was the choicest table in the restaurant, in a cosy corner and by a window looking out on Fifth Avenue. Four young women, excited and hungry after a shopping tour, briskly took possession of this table, and after ordering luncheon started in to discuss the Christmas display in the stores. Speedily the conversation touched on the delft-china fad, and one member of the party described, in enthusiastic tones, the beautiful array of delftware that she had seen in T.'s.

"There were plaques, mugs, cups and saucers, delft clocks, delft picture frames, delft rose bowls, delft toilet articles, delft pocket books, delft umbrella handles, and delft everything. Oh, it was just lovely!" she exclaimed.

Four young voices at once became hopelessly entangled in an impetuous discussion of the merits of the delft-collecting mania. Three of the party were unquestionably enthusiasts, while the fourth was evidently endeavoring to find a point of compromise between general condemnation of fads and a natural feminine love of dainty trifles. After a while the fourth member of the party silenced the others by a proposition to tell them something about a fad-chasing experience of her own while in Holland. "There were three of us," she said, "my husband, a college chum of his, and myself, and we were all delft maniacs.

"While in Amsterdam we learned of an island in the Zuyder Zee where a very old community dwelt, and where the most peculiar and primitive customs prevailed. Many, many generations before delft china had been the chief product of the island, and our guide related wonderful stories of the delft treasures that still were there, jealously guarded as precious family relics. 'It is not likely that you can buy some china there,' the guide said, 'but if you do like to take the trip you are sure to be very much pleased.' So we decided to go. We drove from Amsterdam to Zaandam, where there are 300 windmills, to Maniken-dam on the Zuyder-Zee. There we took luncheon and afterward embarked in an odd-looking fishing boat for an hour's sail to the island of Marken.

"As I recall to my mind all the circumstances of that hour's sail, I am amazed that three intelligent Americans should have glided so tranquilly and unsuspiciously into a trap. Doubtless the fact that we were all delft crazy prevented our noticing the excessive zeal with which our guide and the owner of the fishing boat plied us with curiosity-whetting stories about the treasures to be found on the island. But we were an innocent-minded trio, and drank in all of the yarns with the same implicit confidence that a child places in fairy tales. Arriving at the island we landed at a rude pier, and accompanied by our guide, walked leisurely through a very old-fashioned and uncommonly picturesque little village. It did not occur to us at the time that our advent created no particular excitement. We were intent on reaching a certain house with whose occupants our guide professed to be intimately acquainted.

In a Quaint Village.

"With the exception of the clothes worn by the members of our own party there were no modern costumes to be seen. All the inhabitants of the island were in peasant garb, red, yellow, and black being the dominant colors. The women wore short, quilted skirts, long knitted stockings, wooden shoes, and white muslin caps, with great gold or gilt ornaments fastened on the head over the ears. The men were in knee-breeches, with long, red woolen stockings, wooden shoes, fanciful knitted jackets, and pointed knitted caps, either red or black. The children, even to the smallest, were dressed the same as their mothers, without the head ornaments, and as they skipped gleefully about in play their little fingers were constantly busy knitting stockings. Everything was so primitive, so homely, and so honest, that figuratively we hugged ourselves with delight as we trudged along.

"After leading us through the principal part of the village our guide stopped in front of a queer-looking house and called through an open doorway. Receiving an answer, we all entered, and found ourselves in what appeared to be a stable. Passing by a demure cow and her calf, we climbed a narrow stairway, and emerged into a good-sized family room, where we were greeted with much unintelligible volubility by the owner of the house and his buxom wife.

"This bore some resemblance to a ship's aft cabin, the beds being built in at one side like bunks, one over the other. They were screened from view by crude print curtains, the same material being used to drape a shelf that extended along two sides of the apartment. It was this shelf that instantly caught the eyes of each member of our party, for there in plain view was a rich collection of the rare old delft china that we had heard so much about and had traveled so far to see. The old Dutch couple at first appeared reluctant to allow us to handle any of the china, but a few words from the guide reassured them, and piece by piece we were permitted to examine and admire it.

"To the question 'Will you sell us some of this china?' a vehement negative was uttered with much shrugging of the shoulders, and a constant reiteration of the assurance that it belonged to 'grosser-grosser-grosser-grosser-mutter.' Naturally the knowledge that the dishes had come down from the great-great-great-grandmother of the present owners made us all the more eager to secure some of them. A second offer to buy, however, resulted in the energetic replacement of all the pieces on the shelf, and motions on the part of the old couple indicative of a desire that we should go. Our guide was a man of expedients, and, pulling out some money, he asked if we could have something to drink. Soon we became quite sociable over mugs of beer, and, after what we then regarded as most eloquent pleadings of our guide, the old people agreed to let us have a few pieces of the old china as a great favor. Each shed tears as half a dozen plates and two or three pitchers were handed down. We paid $25 for the six plates, and a quarter of an hour's coaxing induced the tearful peasants to let us have another half dozen at the same price. The pitchers cost in proportion. There was so much lamentation when we left that quaint old Dutch house that we all actually felt mean.

Got Rid of the Treasures.

"Well, we got back to Amsterdam in safety with our treasure, and at once made preparation to return to London. But I could not restrain my curiosity to learn just how valuable our purchases were. Therefore my husband and myself carried two plates and a pitcher to the principal china store in Amsterdam, and, with the pretense that the articles had been offered to us by vendors elsewhere, asked for an estimate as to their market value. Oh! I shall never forget that mocking smile on the face of the dealer as he carelessly balanced one of our plates in his hand. 'These goods were purchased here for $3 per dozen,' he said very politely, 'and we have many more at the same price. The pitcher is the same quality of ware.'

"'Thank you,' said I, with all of the American pluck that I could muster. As my husband and myself wended our way back to the hotel, few words were uttered, but we agreed that we must get rid of those articles of delft ware as quickly and as quietly as possible. We were in constant danger of meeting friends who were connoisseurs in such things, and we could not bear the thought of any customs officer fumbling them over. Perhaps our feeling of mortification was overstrained, but we could not even tolerate the idea of giving the things away, and of course we could not destroy them in the hotel and leave the tell-tale pieces there. Finally we determined to drop the proofs of our gullibility into the canals, which are so numerous in Amsterdam. Late that very night, which fortunately was rainy and dark, we started on our surreptitious mission.

"Each member of our party took a portion of the china under his or her waterproof and made straight for a canal. At the outset we aroused the suspicions of a watchman, and we were obliged to walk up and down that old Dutch town for nearly two hours before we could shake him off. When we did get rid of him we were afraid to drop all of the dishes in one place, so we strolled along the edge of the main canal in single file, each one taking his and her turn in letting a plate or a pitcher slide stealthily into the water.

"I stumbled once or twice and nearly fell into the canal myself. It was after midnight before we got rid of the last plate, and a wetter, hungrier, and more sheepish lot of tourists than we never spent a night in Amsterdam. That experience cured me of the delft craze completely."

ENGLAND'S HOSTAGE TO PEACE.

Briton Proposes a Store of Eighty Million Bushels of Wheat.

The London Times prints conspicuously a long letter from Mr. Robert Yerburgh which is about equally interesting to British jingoes and American farmers. Mr. Yerburgh begins by saying that the recent increase in the price of the British loaf "furnishes a strong argument to those who are advocates of a national reserve of breadstuffs as an integral part of our system of national insurance against the risks of war.

"If the small rise in the price of the quartern loaf that has been experienced 'has caused alarm,' and if 'it prompts many to ask what would happen if the price rose to what it was when many of us were young,' what might we not expect if we were at war, and, as I have been assured by a high authority in the grain trade would be the case, wheat had gone up to double its price at the firing of the first gun? Those who are only alarmed now might then well experience the extremes of panic, and in place of asking what might happen many of us would be engaged in contending with what was happening. The "Annual Register" for 1812 tells us that bread riots took place at that time in various parts of the country; at Bristol, Carlisle, Truro, Bolton, and other places mobs assembled, and matters assumed a very ugly aspect. If this was the case when consumers were accustomed to a much dearer loaf, what might not be looked for in these days when 'a generation accustomed to a loaf at 4d. or even less has grown up'?

I do not lay stress on this side of the question on the ground that these riots in themselves are serious. In time of peace they may cause temporary inconvenience, but little danger to the State need be apprehended from them; in time of war, however, with any great European power or powers, when it was, above all things, necessary that the nation should act as one man, that every effort should be made, every nerve strung, every muscle brought into play, to have a starving and riotous population to face at home must of necessity hamper our movements and paralyze our energy. This would especially be the case if the first naval engagement did not result in a decisive victory for our fleet. For in the event of an undecided battle or campaign, Capt. Mahan points out that the ascendency in the long run will rest with that power which can bring into play the greatest reserves of strength—" organized reserve first, then reserve of seafaring population, reserve of mechanical skill, reserve of wealth." The last three of these reserves we possess in abundance, but with a starving population it must be evident to the most casual observer that it would be impossible for us to make any effective use of them.

It is, I believe, beyond dispute that at the present moment six out of every seven of the population of these islands live upon breadstuffs imported from abroad; or, to put it in another way, that six out of every seven loaves are made of imported materials. If we take it into account that in 1906, basing our calculation on the average increase in our population, we shall require a further 2,250,000 quarters, and in 1916 4,500,000 quarters—that is, actually 154,057 quarters more than we ourselves produced in 1895—we cannot but recognize that the gravity of the position must become even more pronounced.

As Russia now holds the keys of the Dardanelles, it will be seen that she controls over 60 per cent. of the total grain exports. The United States, we are told, exported 21,000,000 quarters. Under the present conditions of trade, I have been advised by eminent authorities in the grain trade that France could, within three weeks, purchase futures to the extent of 12,000,000 quarters. Presuming an alliance between Russia and France against this country, it will be seen that the two former powers could under these circumstances withdraw over 70 per cent. of grain from the markets of the world. Such a position is sufficiently serious to cause reflection. But this is not all. There remains the further fact that France, in her war with China in 1885, declared rice "contrabrand of war" on account of its importance in the feeding of the Chinese population. As wheat and flour are as necessary for us as rice is for the Chinese, we may fairly assume that in case of war with this country France would declare these articles "contraband of war."

It may be asked, "Admitted the danger, how do you propose to meet it? Do you suggest protective duties, or a bounty upon wheat-growing to encourage its cultivation at home?" My answer is: "No. Such measures must increase the price of the food of the people for the benefit of a limited class. What I advocate is the establishment of a reserve of 10,000,000 quarters of wheat, purchased by the Government and stored in silo elevators built by the Government, which amount, together with our own home production, would give us some six months' supplies."

The main objections to this scheme are, so far as I have been able to gather, that it would involve a great expense and that it would give the Government a monopoly of the wheat trade. It has been estimated that the annual charge for interest on the working expenses and maintenance would work out at about £880,000 per annum, an amount which, large as it is, I submit it would be well worth the while of the propertied classes to pay by way of extra insurance. As to the second objection to the scheme, I have consulted leading members of the grain trade, who say that the business of buying and selling wheat could be conducted in the ordinary method by means of brokers, and that by dealing in so large a quantity special terms could be made by the Government as regards commission. Further, I have been assured that the effect of having a large quantity of wheat stored up in this country would be, in case of a war scare, to steady the market and to prevent prices being rushed up and a "corner" made.

Ate 103 Oysters at One Sitting.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Dec. 20.—Charles Haring of this place ate 103 oysters at one sitting on Saturday night and drank nearly a quart of sherry. Haring had bet $1 he could eat an even hundred oysters. He won the dollar that had been wagered against him, and the loser of the bet paid for the oysters. Haring thinks he can eat 1,000 oysters without leaving the table, and says he will try to do it if some one will put up "enough money to make it interesting."

Fire in Assemblyman Adler's House.

Fire was discovered at 12:30 o'clock this morning in the basement of the four-story brick building at 17 Orchard Street. An alarm of fire was sent in and the Fire Department extinguished the blaze in twenty-five minutes, with a loss of $800. Assemblyman Charles Adler occupies the first floor, but his damage from smoke and water is trifling. Most of the loss fell on Harris Mendeder, a barber, who occupied the basement as a barber's shop and residence.

Five Men Injured in a Fire.

COLBORNE, Ontario, Dec. 20.—Fire this morning destroyed the buildings occupied by J. E. McDonald as a general store, Chase Brothers, nurserymen; The Express Printing Company, and J. S. Yeoman's dwelling house. Loss, $15,000.

Five men were buried by the collapse of a roof and were rescued in a badly burned condition.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

HERRMANN LAID TO REST

FUNERAL EXERCISES HELD IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Great Throng Present, Including Many Members of the Theatrical Profession—Rabbi Silverman's Tribute to the Magician.

With the simple services of Judaism and the ritual of Masonry, in both of which he was a believer, Alexander Herrmann, the magician, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Woodlawn Cemetery. The funeral exercises were held at 1:30 o'clock in the hall of the Grand Lodge, in the Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and of the members of the theatrical profession who are in or near the city only a few were absent.

The hall was crowded to the doors with those who could see and hear, and on the marble steps that lead to the street a dense gathering stood until the coffin was borne back to the hearse. The sidewalks and the street and the elevated railroad stairs were blockaded with humanity, and the members of Munn Lodge, who conducted the Masonic ceremony, had to struggle to enter the hall after Rabbi Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El had completed the religious rites.

Men of wealth were there and men of fame, managers and owners of theatres, actors and actresses whose names are loved by the public, and side by side with them sat servants from the magician's Whitestone home, colored people who have been his servitors and beneficiaries on his travels, poor people who have partaken of his bounty.

The coffin of rosewood, covered with royal purple broadcloth, was carried to the front of the hall, and rested there under high-heaped wreaths and bunches of roses, calla lilies, lilies of the valley, smilax, and ferns until the Masonic ceremony was over. The display of flowers was indicative of the universality of the magician's friendship. At the head of the coffin was the tribute of the members of his company—a tall but broken column of immortelles and white roses. On it rested the last wand that Herrmann used in giving amusement to the public. About it were arranged three palms, and on a standard of evergreens, rising from the centre, was a crown of immortelles and white hyacinths. It was a tribute, the inscription said, to "the King of Magicland."

Beautiful Floral Pieces.

Mrs. Herrmann's gift was made up of three palms and a large bunch of lilies of the valley tied with white ribbon. On them was the magician's name—Alexander. Beautiful floral pieces, many of them being of oak leaves and white roses, were sent by Alexander Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crossett, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dazian, Miss Hannah J. Burke, Henry Rosener, the Phoenix Club, of which Herrmann was a member; Charles Delmonico, M. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Adams, B. W. Wren, Charles Henry Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead, Mrs. Richard S. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kellar, Hoyt & McKee, and J. C. Doremus.

The largest floral pieces were arranged along the front of the platform, and the massing of them and the heaping of bunches of roses and lilies was so dense that those conducting the services were half concealed from the more than a thousand mourners.

The greater part of the crowd had assembled half an hour before the appointed time and were cared for by the ushers, Max Hirsh of the Metropolitan Opera House, Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre, W. A. McConnell of Koster & Bial's, Thomas F. Shea of the Empire Theatre, Louis Aldrich, Harry Mann, William Purcell, and Fred C. Whitney.

When the coffin was brought into the hall behind it walked the bearers—William H. Crane, George W. Lederer, A. L. Erlanger, Jacob Hess, Henry P. Dazian, Charles Henry Butler, Maurice Grau, Marcus Mayer, Henry Rosener, Michael Colman, Charles Delmonico, Frank W. Sanger, James H. Mead, Julius Cahn, and Al Hayman. Mrs. Herrmann came next, escorted by her nephew, Adolph Palme. In the hall were delegations from the Phoenix, the Lambs, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Among those present were Tony Pastor, John B. Schoeffel, W. H. Thompson, Yvette Guilbert, Albert Bial and Mrs. Bial, Mme. Scalchi, E. G. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, A. H. Hummel, H. C. Miner, T. Henry French, Henry E. Dixey, Emmett Driscoll, Marie Halton, Bijou Fernandez, Alf Hayman, "Aunt Louisa" Aldridge, Fanny Davenport, Arthur Byron, James K. Hackett, Rudolph Aronson, and Ralph Edmunds.

Rabbi Silverman's Panegyric.

When the coffin had been placed at the front of the hall, Rabbi Silverman offered prayer. The choir from the Temple Emanu-El sang a hymn and then the rabbi delivered a panegyric that left few dry eyes among his audience. His text was from the Book of Daniel, iv., 9:

"O Belteshazzar, master of the magicians, because I know that the spirit of the holy gods is in thee, and no secret troubleth thee, tell me the visions of my dream that I have seen, and the interpretation thereof."

"Though the term 'magician' has suffered some change since Bible times," said the rabbi, "these words might often have been applied to Alexander Herrmann and should now be applied to his free soul. He was a master of his art. To many he seemed to have an occult knowledge, to commune with spirits that control the forces of the world. To those, however, who know more of the laws of nature, he seemed to have an understanding himself of the forces, a peculiar understanding of optics, and these understandings, coupled with rare dexterity, enabled him to present the marvels which made him a wonder of the age in which he lived.

"He was more than the prestidigitateur, the juggler. He was an artist in the use of attainable knowledge for the purpose of entertaining with dexterity and illusion. And, more than all that, he was an actor who played the part of a magician. In this light he deserves an honored place in the history of actors and performers.

"All honor to the magicians of old who, by groping among the unknown forces, led the way to the knowledge of those that science has put within our grasp to-day. All honor to men like Herrmann, who have modernized the ancient art. Who knows but our Herrmann's work laid the foundation for a better knowledge of the occult powers that still baffle us and paved the way to greater achievements in science.

"His work has not been evanescent. It was to him and to his public a pastime, but he may have been building better than he knew. His work is finished, but his art will live and flourish, and forever coupled will be his name and fame linked with his art, and forever linked with his name will be that of his brother, Carl, who passed away some years ago.

"Whoever takes up the magic wand that Alexander Herrmann has laid down and wields it with equal skill and enthusiasm will gain fame for his own sake, but more because of the memory of Herrmann the Great.

Believed Every Man His Friend.

"To his friends and his dearest acquaintances we may say that to the world he leaves the heritage of a beautiful character. Every man he believed to be his friend, and when those who loved him best chided him for it, he shook his head and said he had faith in human nature. He had a natural sympathy for all the world. His friends ranged from the Czar of all the Russias to the humblest citizen of the world.

"The world praised Herrmann for great acts of liberality, but the world did not know that he took his greatest delight in little acts of benevolence which never knew the light of day. Many a poor fellow will send up a blessing for him. The poor around the world will miss him. But more than all, the children will miss him. He was their friend, and in every land they loved him. One of his greatest delights was to entertain them, especially the orphans.

"The character of the man—his care for others—was in all his acts, but most especially prominent in his last moments, when he said to his wife:

"'I guess I'm not going to get over this. Take the company back to New York. Be sure of this.'

"You do well, friends, to honor him, and now let us say farewell to a noble fellowman."

Munn Lodge formed about the coffin, and in the centre aisle, after the rabbi had finished his eulogy, and then came the Masonic service, conducted by Charles H. Heyzer, Master of the lodge. It was of the simplest, for, although Herrmann had been for many years a Mason, he had never gone beyond the Fellowcraft degree.

Mr. Heyzer deposited on the coffin the apron of lambskin, typical of Masonry, and then each member of Munn Lodge laid above the flower-covered box a sprig of acacia, emblematic of immortality.

"His memory we cherish here," said Master Heyzer; "his spirit we commend to God, who gave it."

The coffin was opened, and the assemblage took a last look at the face of the magician. The body was taken to Woodlawn, and put in a vault to await the decision of the widow as to its final resting place.

ILLEGAL FEES IN BROOKLYN.

A Chance that Many Suits May Be Brought Against the City.

Through a decision of the Corporation Counsel's office, in Brooklyn, there has been a considerable reduction in the fees charged by the Civil Justices of that city, and there is now a possibility that suits for sums aggregating a large amount will be brought against the city for alleged overcharges in years past.

Section 3,322 of the Code of Civil Procedure authorizes a trial fee of 75 cents. In addition to this legitimate charge, the Justices have been collecting 10 cents for swearing the plaintiff, 25 cents for entering judgment, and 25 cents for a transcript of judgment. These collections have been made during a period extending over nineteen years. They have been made in apparent ignorance of the law. There are three civil courts in Brooklyn, and they dispose of from fifty to sixty cases a day.

The contention was made in Judge Neu's court last week by a well-known lawyer that he should have a judgment entered without charge. Judge Neu stoutly declined until the lawyer threatened to get a mandamus to oblige such action. Then the Judge referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for a decision. Mr. Greenwood of that office upheld the lawyer, and the clerk of the court was directed to make the desired entry. Mr. Burr and Mr. Greenwood of the Corporation Counsel's office refused to discuss the matter when seen by a reporter, although they admitted that they had decided that illegal fees were being collected.

KILLED WHILE STEALING RIDES

An Unknown Boy Crushed by a Lexington Avenue Car.

An unknown boy, about thirteen years old, who was stealing a ride on a southbound cable car yesterday afternoon, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, with two companions, ran in front of a north-bound car and was killed. His comrades escaped. The gripman, James Craig, twenty-two years old, of 265 Pleasant Avenue, was arrested.

Policeman Joseph B. Ward of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was standing near the scene of the accident. He says that when the boys saw him they jumped off the south-bound car and ran. The boy who was killed was slower than his companions in getting across the other track. The gripman on the north-bound car did not sound his gong, the officer says, but it is thought he did not see the boys until it was too late. The policeman summoned an ambulance, and the boy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he lingered for twenty minutes. His skull was crushed and he was otherwise mangled. His two companions could not be found.

The dead boy's hair is black. He wore a dark, checked sack coat, darker trousers, and a black, slouch hat. There were no marks on his clothing by which he could be identified.

DON'T WANT THE BOXING.

Citizens of Long Island City Opposed to an Exhibition.

The efforts of the Law and Order Society of Long Island City to prevent the "exhibition of scientific boxing," which the Marlborough Club proposes to hold in that city on Wednesday night, are not to be abandoned, and an effort will be made to have Sheriff Doht interfere through the orders it is hoped to obtain from the Governor.

The movement to stop the fight is led by Archdeacon Edmund D. Cooper and the Rev. Charles Park. In their effort they are backed by many of the most prominent men in the city.

President Anderson of the club says he has his license to give the exhibition, and will go ahead. Those who oppose the exhibition say that, if these affairs are allowed to go on, it will lead to the filling of the city with gamblers, blacklegs, and men of that ilk.

Trolley Passengers Delayed.

The patrons of the Staten Island Electric Company's shore line on Staten Island are expressing much dissatisfaction because of the delays which occur at St. George. Since connections were made with the ferry house every car is delayed from two to fifteen minutes. This includes the time taken up in running upon the overhead bridge which connects the road with the ferry house. Another delay occurs on the trip from the Elizabethport ferry to St. George. On these trips the passengers are taken to within a block of the ferry house. Then the conductor gets off and goes into a small office and makes up his returns. The delays last from five to ten minutes, and often cause passengers to miss a boat. Missing a boat means a wait of from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the time of day it is.

The Cheese Made Them Ill.

Several families in West Hoboken were yesterday made sick by eating cheese which they purchased from the grocery store of Jacob Seinstein.

Michael Bott, a barber, of 420 Paterson Street; his wife, and daughter, five years old, ate of the cheese yesterday and were taken ill. So were the families of William Sticker and of a man named Duerland. All of them had eaten of the cheese. All recovered. Others are said to have been less sick, and no doctor was called. The grocer, when told of the matter, declared the cheese was all right, ate some of it, and within ten minutes was ill, but recovered in a short time.

To Sue for Reinstatement.

Edward Wissig of Union Hill was one of the keepers discharged by the Hudson County Board of Freeholders last Thursday, after serving in the penitentiary since 1880. He is a veteran of the war and has commenced proceedings to regain his position. He was dismissed from his position in 1888, but a suit replaced him. He served from the beginning to the end of the war, and then served a term in the regular army. Nine other veterans who were discharged last Thursday will bring action for reinstatement.

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE IN Gold and Silver Plate, Sterling Silver, and Cut Glass.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Madison Sq. 208 Fifth Ave.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Caution!

SIDE VIEW "THE BENEDICT" END VIEW

(Trade Mark.)

Perfect Collar Button.

The demand for this useful article has become so universal that poor counterfeits have been put upon the market.

Every genuine Benedict Collar Button has the name "Benedict" and date of patent stamped upon it,—"take no other."

WATCHES and DIAMONDS (Our Specialties.)

Fine Gold Jewelry and Sterling Silverware.

SIDE VIEW BENEDICT BROTHERS, JEWELERS, Broadway and Cortlandt St. END VIEW

SPALDING'S

Skates for Christmas.

We are the makers of the celebrated Peck & Snyder American Club Skates, always the favorite with skaters. Made in five grades, from the handsomely polished and plated to an ordinary finish.

No one can offer greater drives than we can in this department.

Special this week:

Ten thousand pairs Club Skates, all clamp, at 25 cents per pair. Sold usually at 50 cents to $1.00.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau Street.

STRIKE OF THE CABMEN.

Statement of the Grievances Against the New York Cab Company.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union on the progress of

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

TIME FLIES,

and every hour carries us nearer Christmas. Are you prepared for it? We are ready to help you with special holiday bargains this week:

WORK TABLES, Mahogany or Antique Oak, $6.00.

TEA TABLES, Solid Oak, $2.00.

The prettiest, nobbiest and best goods have found their way into our holiday display, and we have marked them in plain figures, at lowest prices.

Skip all the "last minute" worry by choosing at once. What more acceptable gift could you find than a choice bit from our table array?

In addition to lowest prices, you have the advantage of our "Long Credit."

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

RAINES HOTELS WATCHED

POLICE ACTIVE YESTERDAY IN SEEKING VIOLATORS OF LAW.

The Keepers Just as Alert in Eluding Their Vigilance, and Consequently Not Many Arrests Were Made.

Acting on orders from Chief Conlin, the police were especially active yesterday in their efforts to catch violators of the Raines liquor tax law. That their efforts were not very successful was largely due to the alertness of the keepers of the "Raines" hotels, who took great care to keep within the letter of the law.

Along the Bowery and east side and on the west side, below Fourteenth Street, the "fake" hotel keepers did business all day long, but few of them left any loophole by which the police could interfere. Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Station made a personal tour of his precinct and visited all of the hotels in the district, but was unable to find one violation sufficiently flagrant to warrant an arrest. Acting Capt. Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station was also active during the day and last evening, but with little result.

Officers in citizens' clothes patrolled each precinct, and there is hardly a hotel of the Raines law variety that was not visited several times during the day by the police. Central Office detectives were also in evidence in several sections of the city during the day and early hours of yesterday morning, and succeeded in finding a violation or two.

Hotel Keepers Were Watchful.

Most of the hotel keepers were aware that the police were watching them closely, and they were careful to work the much-abused sandwich or boiled egg in every case. Those who were violators of the building law had, in most cases, complied with the rules of this department during the past week. At any rate, few of them, apparently, have much fear on this score.

"I was especially anxious to get a case to-day," said Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Station, "and visited every place in my precinct with this end in view, but in vain. Whenever I walked into a 'hotel' the guests, sitting about drinking, began ravenously to eat the sandwiches before them, some of which I think have been doing duty for several weeks. But it is useless to make arrests in cases of that nature, for they are invariably thrown out of court."

Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station, who has 113 so-called "hotels" in his precinct, spent all of Saturday night and yesterday looking for violators. He has been carrying on a very active campaign against the "hotels," many of which are merely disorderly houses. He has arrested the proprietors of some of these places repeatedly, but convictions have been secured in very few cases.

The Pacify Hotel, at 33 Bowery, mentioned before the Raines law Senatorial committee, was visited by Acting Captain Hogan yesterday morning. He found the room in the rear of the bar full of people drinking, all with a sandwich before them. The bartender of this place, "Sam" Rose, was sentenced to ten days in jail Dec. 6 for a violation of the law.

Some of the Arrests.

Acting Captain Hogan caused the arrest of Charles Swartz of 122 Essex Street yesterday morning at 2 o'clock for having the door open leading from the bar to the dining room. Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Court, held Swartz for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Policeman Babcock of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station went into P. J. Rogers's Raines law hotel at 2,089 Second Avenue, at 3:25 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked Thomas Cox, the bartender, for a glass of ale. He received it without a "meal," and, after drinking and paying for it, he placed Cox under arrest. When he told Cox he was under arrest five men who were in the place assaulted him. Babcock drew his revolver, but this was knocked from his hand. As it might have proved serious for Babcock had not Patrolman Kahn of the same station come to his assistance. Cox was arrested, and three of the men who committed the assault were also taken into custody. Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Court, held Cox for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The other three prisoners were fined $10 each.

John Lavery, a bartender at 401 Seventh Avenue, a Raines law hotel kept by Daniel O'Connor, was arrested by four Central Office detectives for serving them with drinks without a meal. Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Court, held Lavery for trial.

Last night the police were extremely vigilant in their efforts to trap violators of the law, but very few arrests were made.

Acting Captain Hogan and his detectives of the Eldridge Street Station succeeded in catching three violators. Two of these were in alleged hotels and one was in a saloon keeper. The latter was Benjamin Goodfriend of 29 Chrystie Street, who sold two bottles of beer to a policeman. Joseph Hemmer, a bartender in a Raines-law hotel, at 215 Eldridge Street, was selling beer without serving a meal. Gustave Miller of 108 East Houston Street failed to have the door closed between the bar and the dining room in the "hotel" where he was employed as a bartender.

Up to 10:30 o'clock last night, the police had made twenty-five arrests in all. This shows a falling off of seven from the previous Sunday.

Took an Ovedose of Paregoric.

Lily Grace Sachs, twenty-seven years old, of 468 West Forty-third Street died yesterday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of paregoric, taken the night before. She had been ill, and was using paregoric for medicine.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Gifts of Utility.
Shaving Stands, $7.00.

MAY HAVE A TERM CHAIRMAN,

Central Labor Union Would Change Its Business Procedure.

The Central Labor Union took action yesterday that may cause important changes in its system of conducting business. Heretofore it followed the Socialists' method of electing a Chairman and Vice Chairman at every meeting, so as to prevent the concentration of power in any one man.

The squabbles that have occurred among the delegates from time to time, when the Chairman of the day was not possessed of sufficient firmness to keep them in order, prompted the miscellaneous section to recommend that a permanent Chairman be elected.

Delegate McDermott protested against the recommendation, and said he should not like to see an incompetent Chairman for six months. A new Chairman at every meeting varied the monotony.

Delegate Armstrong of the Electrical Workers was also opposed to the motion. "If we have a permanent President," he remarked, "would he not become a political agent, and be pestered with requests for letters to political organizations for office? And would not he become a political boss and have unlimited power during a political campaign?"

Another delegate said that under the present system the Central Labor Union was making itself a laughing stock by its constant squabbles.

The recommendation was adopted, and will be sent to the constituent unions for a referendum vote.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union asked whether that union had been suspended. The Central Labor Union had given to the theatrical union two weks to replace the orchestra of the Fourteenth Street Theatre with Manhattan Musical Union men, under penalty of suspension.

"I called on the leader of that orchestra," continued Mr. Kelly, "and asked him to join the Manhattans, and he replied that if he left the Musical Mutual Protective Union he would lose his place."

A heated discussion followed, and the delegates of the Manhattan Musical Union wanted the protective men to order a strike in the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"We shan't order a strike there," replied Delegate Kelly, "as a strike would spread to the other theatres in the city and outside, and would benefit no one."

"How many theatres do the Protective Union and the Musical Mutual Union control?" asked Delegate Armstrong.

"They control all the legitimate theatres," was the reply.

"And how many theatres do the Manhattan musicians control?" was the next question.

"None," was the answer.

"Why don't you people join the Musical Mutual Protective Union?" asked another delegate of the Manhattan Musical Union delegates.

"We won't join them because they are scabs, and work for less than union wages," replied Delegate Mullen.

This was followed by an outburst of laughter by many delegates, as it is known that the Mutual Protective musicians charged and obtained the highest wages.

The meeting reconsidered the resolution passed two weeks ago, threatening to suspend the Theatrical Protective Union, and nullified it.

A delegate moved that the Central Labor Union select another headquarters where there was no barroom.

"I offer an amendment to change the word barroom to Raines hotel," said Delegate McDermott.

The motion was adopted, and a committee was appointed to select such new headquarters.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS LAND.

Some of the Fredonia's Crew Will Be Sent Home.

The rescued sailors of the Gloucester fishing schooner Fredonia, who were brought into port Saturday night on the Wilson Line steamship Colorado, were landed yesterday morning, the foreigners, principally from Nova Scotia, being sent to Ellis Island. These, of whom there are twelve, will be sent home by the Immigration officials, there being a contingent fund for the purpose. There are five American citizens, including the Captain, T. F. Morgan, but only two of them live in the United States. There is no fund available for sending home American seamen from American ports, but E. L. McKinney, a dealer in Fulton Market, offered to defray the expense in this case.

The rescued men, besides Capt. Morgan, whose home is in Lockport, N. S., are Cook John McKenzie, also of Lockport; William McClure, Robert Diggins, Richard Brown, Henry Wilkie, James Healer, Larry White, and John Steel, all fishermen, of Nova Scotia; James Murray and Robert Hayes, fishermen, of Cape Breton; Andrew Garland, Edward Bailey, Andrew Stickney, end Edward Bishop, fishermen, of Newfoundland; and Harty Simmons and Amos Simmons of Maine.

James Haley, the lost fisherman who was washed overboard by a sea which overwhelmed the craft, lived at New Brunswick.

The survivors told, with great feeling, of the death of Olof Olsen, a Swedish sailor, who was knocked down and tossed about the deck, suffering injuries from which he died six hours later. He died shortly before the Colorado hove in sight. His body was tied up in a blanket, and a crude burial service was held. The body was then dropped into the sea, just as the Colorado's lifeboat was putting off to her.

FIFTY HORSES BURNED.

Firemen Hurt in a Brooklyn Blaze Which Cost $18,000.

Fifty horses were burned to death at a fire which broke out at 5:30 yesterday morning in the brick boarding stable occupied by Bernard Soy, at 555 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and extended to the adjoining brick stable in the rear, occupied by David Seals & Co., 582 to 588 President Street. Seals is a truckman, whose office is at 62 Water Street, this city. There were twenty-seven horses in Seals's stable. Soy boarded twenty-three, which were owned by various parties. The aggregate loss of the fifty animals was about $12,000.

During the progress of the fire three firemen attached to Truck No. 3 were more or less injured by a falling wall. They were Bernard Murphy, back slightly injured; A. J. Eagan, scalp wound and knee cut, and John Creamer, back bruised. Thomas Clark of the insurance patrol had his knee cut.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that, before the firemen arrived, both buildings were burning fiercely, and it was an utter impossibility to rescue the horses. Most of them died in their stalls, and the few that broke loose rushed up and down the stables until overcome by smoke and flames.

The buildings were owned by John P. Dunsey of 168 Park Place, Brooklyn. They are totally destroyed, causing a loss of $4,000. The total loss to buildings and stock is estimated at $18,000, all of which is said to be covered by insurance.

Temporary Closing of Harlem Bridge.

Harlem Bridge, which connects Third Avenue at its northern end on Manhattan Island with the Southern Boulevard and is the principal thoroughfare for traffic between the lower part of the city and the north side, was closed all day yesterday, and will probably be closed to-day. An accident to the turning gear of the draw had to be repaired. The north side trolley cars dropped passengers at the end of the bridge. The footways were open for pedestrians, but all other traffic was compelled to make a long circuit to the Madison Avenue bridge at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

An old train on a new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

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Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report of the Connecticut Commission and What It Shows.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut has been presented to the Governor. It shows the following facts with respect to steam railroads:

Capital stock, $100,726,263.38; funded debt, $43,660,000; current liabilities, $12,600,637.73; miles of single track, including sidings and trackage rights, 4,230.47; miles of road operated, 2,340.75; gross earnings, $36,746,-531.21; earnings from passengers, $15,834,-458.43; earnings from freight, $17,251,797.43; miscellaneous earnings, $3,660,159.05; passengers carried, 51,977,648; tons or freight carried, 15,142,806; operating expenses, 70.09 per cent. of the gross earnings, $25,754,-818.08; net earnings, $10,993,778.75; amount of dividends paid, $4,561,996; taxes paid, $1,738,618.20; taxes paid State of Connecticut, $756,066.13; miles run by passenger trains, 12,364,702; employes, including officers, 27,484; compensation of same, $16,-609,781.08.

The statistics relating to steam roads are for the year ending June 30, 1896. Of the accidents in this period the Commissioners say:

"So far as passengers are concerned the accident record for the year is very nearly as satisfactory as the phenomenal record of two years ago. Only two passengers received any injury, and that not great, except through their own fault; the two who were killed in getting on (or off) moving trains, and ten out of the twelve not fatally injured suffered through their own negligence.

"There was also a slight falling off in the number of employes injured, the total number having been 254, or 6 per cent. less than the preceding year, but the injuries received resulted fatally in thirty-seven cases, an increase of 23.3 per cent.

"We have before referred to the fact that the number of trespassers injured seems to be somewhat in proportion to the number of unemployed; that number was greater the past year than the year immediately preceding, and the number of trespassers injured increased from 150 to 165, while the proportion killed, always large, was even greater than usual, amounting to ninety-five, or 57.57 per cent.

"Of those injured, not classed either as passengers, employes, or trespassers, the number injured was twenty-one, which was fourteen less than the previous year. Of this number ten lost their lives.

"At the highway crossings in the State there were injured twenty-seven persons, or four less than the preceding year. Of the whole number, eleven died from their injuries."

Statistics as to street railways for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, show the following facts:

Capital stock issued, $9,221,740; funded debt, $8,690,100; floating debt, $849,255.80; total liabilities, $18,761,095.80; cost of road, $16,538,223.64; cost of equipment, $2,047,-037.73; length of single track, including sidings, 351.92 miles; gross earnings, $2,589,619.44; operating expenses, $1,704,724.57; net earnings, $884,894.87; total number of miles run, 12,597,085; number of passengers carried, 52,789,791; persons injured, 290; killed, 20; passengers injured, 63; fatally, 4; employes injured, 4.

Vandalia Reducing Expenses.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Receiver Malott of the Vandalia Railroad system has issued orders for a radical reduction in expenses, and the first result is the abolition of the post of General Superintendent, now occupied by H. I. Miller, son of General Superintendent Miller of the Pennsylvania system, west of Pittsburg. Salaries of officials and clerks have been reduced from 15 to 33 1-3 per cent., and a number of men have been dismissed. The receiver says the train service men will not be affected.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions to the General and the Woman's Collections.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection, now in progress:

Keppler & Schwarzmann, Puck	$200	Employes of H. B. Vanderhoef & Co.	20
Hendricks Bros.	100	F. G. Strohmeyer & H. Arpe	13
American Express Company	100	Franklin W. Moulton	10
Price, McCormick & Co.	50	Benjamin Bryer	10
James C. Carter	25	J. H. Caswell	10
William B. Hornblower	25	Smith, Baker & Co	10
Theo. F. Jackson	20	Deborah Verein	10
Stamford Mfg. Co.	20	Wm. G. Davies	10

The Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the woman's fund of the collection:

Mrs. C. M. Hyde	$100	Mrs. J. H. Wright	10
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	25	Mrs. G. R. Blanchard	10
Miss A. P. Slade	25	Mrs. T. H. Hubbard	5
Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie	25	Mrs. John E. Blake	5
Mrs. William N. Crane	20	Mrs. R. B. Moffat	5
Mrs. R. C. Hawkins	15	Mrs. W. A. Nash	5
Miss A. L. Slade	15	Mrs. John Benjamin	5
Mrs. La Carroll	10	Mrs. J. E. G. Moore	5
Miss M. Appleton	10	Mrs. E. T. Welles	5
Mrs. Richard Irvin	10	Mrs. H. V. Tatum	5
Mrs. E. F. Wentworth	10	Mrs. Abel I. Smith	5
Mrs. F. R. Halsey	10	Mrs. J. D. Jones	5
Mrs. M. N. Rutherfurd	10	Mrs. Beverley Robinson	5
Mrs. Fred. Pierson	10	Mrs. F. W. Foote	5
Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	10	Mrs. R. H. Eggleston	5
Miss H. W. Benjamin	10	Mrs. I. T. Williams	5
		Mrs. Charles Sooysmith	5

MURDER ON CHERRY STREET.

Patrick Moran, a Laborer, Dies from the Effects of Knife Wounds.

Patrick Moran, a coal shoveler, who was employed at the American Line pier, was found in a hallway at 16 Cherry Street yesterday morning, wounded in the chest and upon the face. He died seven hours later in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Charles Olston, a carpenter living at 18 Cherry Street; his wife, Lizzie, and brother Frank were arrested for being implicated in the fight, Moran having stated that Charles Olston did the stabbing.

Moran was discovered by a patrolman in the hallway and told to move on. Moran replied that he couldn't, as he was cut. People in the house said that the Olstons and a couple of friends had been drinking all night in their rooms. Moran had lived with them till three months ago, when he moved to the west side. He had visited them frequently afterward.

Detectives yesterday examined the rooms and found traces of blood in the sitting room, and thought that an effort had been made to remove them. There were dark spots leading from the door down stairs to the stoop of No. 16, where Moran was found.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AT WANAMAKER'S

SHORT, SHARP, POINTED.

The royal welcome extended to our Store touches its zenith in the Christmas shopping.

Our twenty-five hundred employes have done good and faithful work, but the splendid purchasing of our visitors has for a few days overtaxed the resources of even our great organization.

We begin Christmas week with readjusted stocks, refreshed employes, rested horses, and our entire Store system well in hand for greater work.

The Store news is limited to one line for each important item.

Small Furs, Neck Pieces and Muffs. About half.
Wanamaker Great Coats, $16.50, $20, $22.50.
Cutaway and Frock Coats and Vests, black stuffs, $9 to $30.
Moquette Rugs, 18x36 in., 85c.; 27x54 in., $1.85; 36x72 in., $3.
New Spring Dress Silks, Scotch Plaids in French Satins, 75c.
Novelties in Dress Silks for Spring, various plaids, $1.
Chairs for Parlor, Hall and Library, dozens of bargains.
Handkerchiefs for Men and Women, pure Silk or pure Linen.
Books: Every good sort for Holiday giving, especially Juvenile.
Open evenings until Christmas.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRIED TO BURN HIS PRISON.

Christian Endes, Fifteen Years Old, Is a Problem for the Authorities.

Christian Endes, fifteen years old, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday as too wicked to be a fit inmate of the Juvenile Asylum. In spite of his youth, Endes has passed several years in confinement, and none of the institutions which have sheltered him is willing to take him again. He ran away from his people nearly six years ago, and since then has spent all his hours of freedom in picking pockets or practicing other forms of petit larceny. He is rather small for his years and has the typical German cast of features. On Wednesday last he was arrested for trying to rob a woman in Grand Street.

In the Essex Market Court Magistrate Mott committed him to the House of Refuge. When he heard the sentence he turned to Agent Diedrich of the Gerry Society, who had pushed the complaint against him, and struck him with all his force. Kicking and struggling, he was carried from the court. The officials at the House of Refuge declined to receive him, and on Friday Magistrate Mott rescinded the first commitment and ordered him taken to the Juvenile Asylum.

Arrived at the asylum, according to the story told in court yesterday by Superintendent Charles A. Blauvelt, Endes was assigned to the dormitory on the third floor. He was quiet enough all Friday, but on Saturday night he obtained some matches in some mysterious manner and nearly succeeded in firing the building. He tore up three mattresses and four pillows, and, stacking the excelsior of which they were made against the woodwork of the dormitory, set it on fire. It is one of the rules of the asylum that no boy may speak after the word has been given to go to sleep, and, although there were sixty other inmates of the dormitory, not one of them gave an alarm. The night watchman smelled smoke, and, with the aid of the Superintendent and several assistants, extinguished the blaze with the asylum apparatus after half an hour's hard work. They dared not summon the Fire Department for fear of a panic and the possibility of some of the boys escaping.

Mr. Blauvelt told Magistrate Kudlich that he preferred not to make a charge of arson against the boy, and a complaint of malicious mischief was drawn up.

"I think," said the Magistrate, eying the youthful prisoner sternly, "you had better take him to the river and drown him. I sign an order to that effect."

The youngster was not feazed.

"He can't scare me with a gag like that," he remarked sotto voce to the policeman who stood beside him.

The Magistrate overheard the remark and replied: "Can't, can't I? Well I will hold you in $500 for the disposition of the higher court."

Endes did not understand what that meant, and his face paled. "That's not a fair deal," he muttered. "He knows I ain't got no $500."

Agent Dimond of the Gerry Society said the boy's parents had disappeared. They were respectable working people who had tried to reform him, but without success. The society had long ago given him up as incorrigible.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:21|Sun sets...4:36|Moon rises..6:04

HIGH WATER DEC. 21.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
7:57 A. M.	8:21 A. M.	10:10 A. M.
8:34 P. M.	8:54 P. M.	10:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Dec. 14
Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Cevic	Liverpool	Dec. 11
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 17
Coleridge	Gibraltar	Dec. 13
Columbia	Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Curacao	St. Thomas	Dec. 16
Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 16
Louisiana	New Orleans	Dec. 16
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 15
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Aladdin	Queenstown	Dec. 10
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Dec. 19
El Dorado	New Orleans	Dec. 17
Kensington	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Mobile	London	Dec. 10
Nasmyth	St. Lucia	Dec. 14
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 19
Terrier	Dankirk	Dec. 7
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 10

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

Asturia	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Havel	Bremen	Dec. 13

IN BOSTON.

Rejected Lover (in despair)—"Then I propose to drown myself!"

Loved One (pale but haughty)—"You should say purpose, not 'propose.' You need the Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary. As a guide to the correct use of words it is unequaled."

Samaritan	London	Dec. 9
Seneca	Havana	Dec. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Dec. 16

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Georgian	London	Dec. 10
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 9
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Wells City	Swansea	Dec. 10

FRIDAY, DEC. 25.

Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 12
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	Dec. 16
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil.	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Jahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Grecian	Dec. 23	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Barnia	Dec. 23	Nassau	18 Broadway.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Dec. 26	W'd'w'd Isl's.	30 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	81 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New York, Sunday, Dec. 20.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Dec. 12, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:31 P. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Nov. 29, via Newcastle, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:36 A. M.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) von Collen, Bremen Dec. 7, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 A. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haiti Dec. 1, via Jacmel, with mdse and 1 passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 19th.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, Kingston Dec. 5, via Port Limon 13th, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Tillotson, Savannah Dec. 8.

SS Glenmavis, (Br.,) Wallace, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 18 in ballast for Boswring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Dec. 12, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Dec. 6 with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Marie, for Kingston; Ciudad Condal, for Havana; Martello, for Hull; Jason, for Port Maria. Ship Union, for London.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Bark Autocrat, (Norw.,) Capt. Albrethsen, from New York Nov. 12, which arr. at Queenstown yesterday, encountered heavy weather, during which her deck was swept by the high sea and her steering gear damaged. The vessel is leaking.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Antwerp, passed Dover to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from New York for Aden, Singapore, and Shanghai, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:45 A. M. to-day.

BICYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, $19.

28-inch men's "Ixion," fully guaranteed, regular $65. Girls', Boys', Ladies', almost given away. Call, Bicycle Cut Price Co., 23 Park Row, Opp. P.O.

DIVIDENDS.

The National Bank of North America in New York, 25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have today declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to the shareholders on and after Saturday, January 2nd, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed till that day.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank.
NEW YORK, Dec. 18th, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1897.

The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 22d until Jan. 2d, 1897, inclusive, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Dec. 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1897. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
NEW YORK, December 16th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1896, to January 2d, 1897.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank of New York City,
New York, Dec. 15, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 18, 1896, until Jan. 2, 1897, inclusive.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

The State Trust Company,
New York, December 17, 1896.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on capital stock of the State Trust Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1897. The transfer books will be closed on December 23 at noon, and will reopen on January 2, 1897.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 19, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1897. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and sixty-five feet and 26-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map eighteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin seventy-eight feet and 88-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 88-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Lossoher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—A Parisian Romance—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Road to the Heart—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—La Traviata—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—True to Life—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1896.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S POSITION.

Passionate statesmen and partisan newspapers will not dislodge Secretary OLNEY from his position by quoting the Constitution at him. Nor will they help the discussion of the matter by constantly assuming that the Cameron resolution, if passed by both houses, would be a "law." That begs the whole question. It is true that in Article I., Section 7, the Constitution declares that "every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." But a tyro at law could tell the furious Senators that this language of the Constitution cannot be interpreted to give the effect of law to orders and resolutions which Congress has no authority to pass. Suppose both houses, after passing the Cameron resolution, should adopt another joint resolution ordering the President to sign it. Would that be "law"? Plainly not, because the signing of bills is an exclusively executive function, with which Congress must not meddle. When Secretary OLNEY declares that "the power to recognize the so-called Republic of Cuba as an independent State rests exclusively with the Executive" and that the Cameron resolution is merely the expression of an opinion, he can be overthrown only by showing that what he asserts as to the exclusive nature of the power to recognize new sovereignties is contrary to our practice and without support in precedent.

The attempt to show that will fail. An examination of the powers of the Executive in our foreign relations by VON HOLST, a broad-minded and careful student of our Constitutional history, led him to this conclusion:

> "This exclusive right of the President to represent the State-power in all international relations must not, however, be considered only a formal right. He is also a co-bearer of the State-power, and the exclusive representative right involves his having the exclusive right of initiative, with the exception of the powers granted to Congress in Article I., Section 8, (the powers 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water,' &c.) Congress is, indeed, free to express its views on everything affecting relations with foreign powers, not only by criticism of the President's policy on the part of individual members, but also by formal resolutions and positive propositions. But, although such action always has considerable actual weight, and will often be the decisive factor in the conclusions of the President, it nevertheless cannot legally bind him in any way whatever."

This was written ten years ago. If it had been written yesterday, after the publication of Secretary OLNEY'S statement, it could not have been more to the point or more positive in its affirmation of the Secretary's position. Judge COOLEY, our highest Constitutional authority, in answer to a request from one of our contemporaries, declares that the initiative in recognition, "if taken by the President alone," must ultimately be followed by legislative acts. That is evident, since when Ministers are sent, there must be money appropriated to pay their salaries.

We observe that Senator DAVIS speaks of the present situation as "a new one because never until the Administration of President CLEVELAND has the foreign policy of the President been antagonistic to the general sentiment in Congress." The "great international lawyer" of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee is in error, as he has frequently been in his comments upon Cuban affairs. "The general sentiment in Congress" in regard to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S performances in Mexico in 1863-4 was altogether antagonistic to the policy determined on by President LINCOLN and Secretary of State SEWARD. It was the opinion of the Executive that one war at a time was quite enough, and it was not until the near collapse of the Confederacy freed our hands that we gave unmistakable intimation that if the French troops were not withdrawn from Mexico we should cross the Rio Grande. There was a very strong "sentiment" in Congress on the situation, and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Mr. SUMNER was Chairman, sent many a fiery resolution to its silent death. The House, on April 4, 1864, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the United States could not recognize a monarchical Government erected in America under the auspices of a European power upon the ruins of a republic. Our position, as presented to France, had been that if the people of Mexico of their own free will should accept MAXIMILIAN as their ruler, we would recognize his Government; but we could not with indifference see them forced to take him. On the 7th of April, therefore, three days after the passage of the House resolution, Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister DAYTON at Paris a letter containing this passage:

> "The question of recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary Governments is one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action."

Until Secretary OLNEY spoke, this was in all our diplomatic annals the most flat-footed assertion on the subject. But the President's right of initiative is supported by many precedents. The Spanish-American republics were recognized by the President acting alone. Belgium and other European States have been so recognized. It is plain that JACKSON'S Attorney General—BUTLER—and Secretary of State—FORSYTH—must have advised him that he need not consult Congress about the propriety of recognizing the independence of Texas. In his special message of Dec. 21, 1836, he refers to the resolutions passed in June by the two houses "acting separately," as "an indication of the views of Congress" and "a mark of interest in the question." He remarks that "on the ground of expediency" he is "disposed to concur" in the declaration of the preamble to the House resolution that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress." What he adds is significant: "I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict Constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and the Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition." He deems it consistent with the spirit of the Constitution that where recognition will probably lead to war there should be a "previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared."

Secretary OLNEY'S firm pronouncement marks probably not the end but the beginning of an extremely interesting Constitutional controversy, in which weighty authority, precedent, safe practice, and most assuredly our present interests as a people are arrayed in his support. There is no known good reason why we should now dissent from the views of the fathers as to the unfitness of Congress to have charge of our foreign relations.

HOW WILL IT WORK?

Such information as is given out regarding the progress of the committee which is drafting the Greater New York charter indicates that it will provide for a Municipal Assembly of two Chambers with pretty extensive powers of legislation in local affairs. It is an easy matter to lay out a scheme of government on paper and in accordance with theory, but practical sagacity is required to forecast the manner of its working and leave as little as possible to be corrected by costly experience.

It seems that the committee has decided upon a triple division of the enlarged city; first, into five boroughs, of which Manhattan Island will be one, the district beyond the Harlem another, the City of Brooklyn a third, and the portion of Queens County included in the metropolis and Staten Island the other two; second, ten Councilor districts, of which five will be in the present City of New York, three in Brooklyn, and the other two will consist of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, respectively, and, finally, Aldermen districts, identical with the present Senate districts and parts of districts included in the enlarged municipality.

The relation of the borough division to administrative functions does not yet appear, but the Municipal Assembly is to consist of a Council composed of four members from each of the districts in New York and Brooklyn, two from each of the others, and a President elected from the city at large, making a Chamber of thirty-seven members, and a Board of Aldermen consisting of five members from each of the nineteen complete Senate districts, and ten divided between the fractions of districts, making a second Chamber of 105 members. The borough boards are to consist of the representatives in the Municipal Assembly from the several boroughs, each with a President of its own choosing, except that the Mayor would be President of that of the Manhattan Borough, but these boards will have only advisory functions with reference to matters before the Assembly that concern their boroughs.

We raise the question now only of the practical working of the proposed legislative body. We are not yet informed of the precise extent of its powers, or of its modes of procedure, but if its acts are to be determined in all cases by the concurrent action of the two Chambers decided by a majority vote in each, the chance of harmonious and effective conduct is an interesting matter of speculation. The present City of New York would have a majority of the members of both Chambers, at least 20 Councilors and 60 Aldermen, but there would be some diversity in the interests represented, and whether representation of so large a territory and population by districts of the kind proposed would work well in practice depends upon the character and motives of the men who should be chosen as members of the two Chambers.

Able, upright, and public-spirited men in governing bodies would work good results out of almost any system; and if we could assume that even a majority of men in these two Chambers would devote themselves with ability and fidelity to the interests of the city and its people, there would be nothing to fear. Can such men be induced to accept the arduous service that would be required, and, if so, could they be elected to perform it? Upon the answer to this question depends our hope of success for the plan proposed.

One thing seems to us to be certain, and that is that the chance of a successful working of this system depends absolutely upon getting rid of the division upon party lines in our municipal affairs. If men to be chosen to the Municipal Assembly are to seek and obtain nominations from party organizations and be supported as party candidates in order to be elected, we shall not get the right kind of men, and we shall not get good results in municipal government. In all the well-governed cities of Europe partisan politics has been eliminated from the field of municipal elections and municipal administration. Can we achieve that result here? Upon it depends the success of local self-government, or home rule in the conduct of the affairs of the Greater New York.

THE LEAK IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Last week Mr. LOUD of California called up the bill to exclude sample copies and serial books from the privileges of second-class matter, which pays only 1 cent per pound. The passage of this bill would prevent a very great waste and injustice; it would put a stop to the present deficiency of $10,000,000 a year in the revenues of the department and give a surplus of $10,000,000—a net saving to the people of the country of $20,000,000 annually. On the face of it, a bill which would do this is manifestly a good bill and should be passed, unless there are very sound reasons to the contrary. In fact, there are no such reasons that we have ever seen suggested.

The privileges to which we have alluded and which it is now proposed to cut off have been very greatly abused, and there was very little excuse for them, in the first place. The circulation of even the best literature at from one-tenth to one-hundredth of the cost of doing the work cannot be said to be a proper or necessary use of the people's money. As a matter of fact, by far the larger part of the stuff that is now circulated at public expense, simply because it is brought out in serial form, is not good as literature; much of it is worthless and some of it is positively harmful. It could not be prohibited from admission to the mails under any practical law, so long as its publishers chose to pay at least the cost of handling and carrying it. But to carry it at a very heavy cost to the Government—i. e., to impose a heavy tax on the public for the sole profit of the publishers and more or less mischief to readers—is preposterous.

The privilege of sending "sample copies" of regularly published newspapers and periodicals free of cost was from the start a very doubtful piece of legislation. There is no doubt, and no room for doubt, as to the enormous and outrageous extent to which this privilege has been abused. Papers are made and published in remote parts of the country which have not more than 250 paying subscribers and which are sent broadcast over the land to the number of 1,250,000 copies per issue, the profit of the publication coming solely from the advertisements obtained through this peculiar "circulation." Of course, a purely advertising paper is just as legitimate an enterprise as any other if it be carried on at the cost and risk of the owners. But it is plain that if the owners of these papers have the privilege of making their fellow-citizens pay the postage on their "circulation" it is no longer a legitimate enterprise in any proper sense of the term. Certainly no reputable newspaper would for an instant claim the privilege of sending "sample copies" free of postage when that claim sustained such a vicious and extended abuse.

Mr. LOUD gives in his speech (Congressional Record, Dec. 15, page 190) a table showing the deficiencies in the revenue as compared with the cost in the transportation of second-class matter during the past ten years. They reach the incredible and yet undeniable amount of $240,000,000, or an average of $24,000,000 a year. Referring to the stock argument that this money had, after all, been expended for "educational purposes," Mr. LOUD said very pertinently:

> "Now, I should like to put a question to this House—Whether, admitting every statement that can be made in favor of the present system, this House would be willing to-day to vote for the next ten years a sum of money equaling $240,000,000 for educational purposes, and those educational purposes not within the control of Congress or anybody else? That is what you have done by your law in the last ten years. I say that the present system within the last ten years has cost this country $240,000,000, which has come by taxation from the sweat of the faces of the people of our whole land, and which has gone to support a few publishers of books and newspapers, or so-called newspapers."

To that question there can be but one answer.

What the judgment of the real newspapers of the Union on this bill is admits of no doubt. Mr. LOUD quoted the explicit indorsement of his measure by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which he properly said "embraces almost all of the large daily newspapers published throughout the length and breadth of our country." He also gives the indorsement of the American Trade Press Association of New York, an honorable and strong organization; of the Illinois State Press Association, and of the Agricultural Press League. As every one of these hundreds of papers would, through Mr. LOUD'S bill, lose a privilege of more or less value, their indorsement is the more weighty.

The bill should promptly become a law.

MR. EVANS'S THREAT.

Will Mr. MCKINLEY rescind the order of the President made last Spring extending the merit system in the Federal service? Will he suspend it until the places to which it applies can be filled by Republicans? Will Republicans pass a law limiting the tenure of all persons in the public service to a maximum of eight years?

Congressman EVANS of Louisville, Ky., says that all these things will be proposed. He feels that they ought to be done. He thinks that they will be done. We disagree with him absolutely. Congress will not pass a law that will drive out of many important offices in the service the men who have shown themselves fit for their work, just at the time when their experience reinforces their ability. It will not offend rational public opinion in that way. It will not invite the veto from President MCKINLEY which would surely await such a mischievous and silly measure.

For like reasons we do not believe that Mr. MCKINLEY, as President, will either rescind or suspend the rule extending the merit system. Why should he do so? He believes in the system cordially and intelligently. He has advocated it with effect and eloquently in Congress. He is pledged to support and extend it by the platform of his party, by his letter of acceptance, and by other utterances. What reason has Mr. EVANS to suppose that President MCKINLEY will stultify himself? If he were capable of such dishonorable action—which, of course, he is not—Mr. MCKINLEY is neither a novice in politics nor a tool of politicians. Unlike some of the members of Congress in each party, he has principles and convictions which he wishes to carry out by means of his party. His notion of a party victory is that it gives an opportunity to do this, not that it is a mere chance to divide up the spoils of office. Were he to rescind or suspend Mr. CLEVELAND'S order, he would have to give up most of his time for the first year in making "deals" with the office seekers, sure to disappoint and enrage most of them, and losing all his own opportunities for large and worthy work. He will do nothing of the sort. He is much more likely to extend than to restrict the scope of the merit system.

MR. BRYAN ON "BIMETALLISM."

Mr. BRYAN'S article in The North American Review shows that the "campaign of education," of which it has been said that it had already had the effect of half educating MCKINLEY on the currency, has had no such effect upon his opponent. His entire argument during the campaign rested upon a few unverified, if not unverifiable, assumptions. These were called to his attention by innumerable newspapers and public speakers, and obviously the thing for him to do, if he meant to make an appeal from the decision of the people of the United States in 1896 to their decision in 1900, was to make these assumptions good. He not only does not do this, but he makes no effort to do it. He simply repeats the assumptions as if, so far from being rejected, they had been accepted. It cannot be said that he makes them the basis of his argument, for he offers no argument. He merely repeats them as postulates for the argument which is not forthcoming. One of them reappears in the first sentence. It is that the contest decided last month was a "battle between bimetallism and the gold standard." We invite Mr. BRYAN to consider how he expects to gain a single convert by calling the silver standard bimetallic without making any effort to prove it.

Another radical assumption is that the gold standard is a "rising standard." This also he makes no effort to establish, but merely repeats as if it were established. "A dollar which increases in purchasing power is an advantage to those who trade in money and to those who hold fixed investments, but it is an injury to those who owe money, and must purchase it with the proceeds of toil." Is there any voter in the United States who is not familiar with this statement, and have not a great majority of the voters of the United States declared that they do not believe it? How are the minds of any of them to be changed if no effort is made to prove the statement, except saying it over again? Mr. BRYAN points with pride to the fact that "where the people had been actively engaged in the study of bimetallism for several years" he had a majority. Does he really think that it will be possible, within the next four years, by such methods as he employs, to educate the people of the East and the Middle West up to the financial conclusions reached by the black belt and the silver-mining States?

The talking proclivities of the United States Senate and the lack of any device for stopping debate may serve the purpose of allowing some of the excitable members to cool off and hear from the country before any foolish action is taken on the Cuban resolution. It is to be hoped that the Christmas holidays will also have a calming effect. The fact is that Washington is about the worst place in the country for gauging public opinion, and, besides, public opinion does not consist of the feeling that may be momentarily aroused by some sudden burst of jingoism at the capital. It comes from the sober thinking of responsible people after this spasm is over, and action that is to have its support must bear the test of this sober second thought. If we had statesmen at Washington, they would do some thinking themselves and consider the consequences of what they propose to do, but, as it is, the restraint of the conservative sense of the people is needed to prevent mischief. Business men and others who have an understanding of international relations and the effect which headlong action is likely to have upon the interests of the country should make their influence felt without delay.

The police toiled all day yesterday for violators of the Raines law and took very few. The reasons are obvious, and were, indeed, obvious beforehand. That must be a very stupid publican who desires any greater facilities for selling on Sunday than the Raines law furnishes. The President of the Board of Police some time ago confessed his inability to do anything to the purpose in stopping the Sunday traffic so long as the Magistrates insisted in construing a sandwich as a "meal." The author of the law admits that it is so loosely drawn that a saloon keeper could drive through it without any trouble, but what he desired was a stricter construction; which he proposed to secure by amendment defining the word "guest." His notion was that a man should have been a guest for a week before he was allowed a dram on Sunday. This is a gloomy announcement for "bona-fide travelers," who might arrive in town only Friday or Saturday before the Sunday on which they were seized with the pangs of thirst. The local tippler, with a wise prevision of coming thirst, before leaving the premises one Sunday would thoughtfully register himself so as to be ready for the next.

The effect of the ordinance of the Chicago Aldermen arbitrarily reducing the fare upon street railroads from 5 cents to 4 may teach that body a lesson in economics before it gets through. Its members apparently assumed that their action would be popular with workingmen, whatever its consequences might be to the railroad companies, but the latter could hardly have 20 per cent. of their receipts cut off without being compelled to retrench expenses, and about the only place in which this could be done was in the wages of their workmen. Consequently these workmen have united in a vigorous protest against the ordinance. It will be seen whether the solidarity of labor and the disposition to make the interest of one the concern of all is to result in a reduction of fares on the railroads for the benefit of the workingmen of the city at the expense of the employés of the companies, or a maintenance of the wages of these employés at the expense of the whole community. One result or the other seems to be unavoidable.

The question which formed the topic of Mr. MOODY'S sermon yesterday, the question how Christ would be received if He should reappear in the modern world, is by no means new. It has been often mooted before, but not often, we think, in the pulpit. In poetry it has afforded a theme for CLOUGH and for LOWELL. Many readers will remember CARLYLE'S remark when it was raised in his presence, "Oh, I suppose Lord HOUGHTON would give Him a breakfast." But the question is certainly worth the consideration of the churches, and even of men and women who are not connected with the churches. There will be few people to deny the truth of Mr. MOODY'S conclusion that the founder of Christianity would not be welcome in any Christian country, and not many well-meaning people who will deny that the fact is a reproach to "Christian civilization." There could not be a more appropriate topic for meditation in Christmas week than that which the evangelist has raised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——It has long been suspected that Jersey was a land into which only the advance guard of civilization had penetrated, but it is certainly surprising to learn that the beaver still lives in the northern wilds of that State, and makes his ingenious dam across its little streams as of old. An explorer who recently penetrated the region back of Franklin Furnace has returned with a tale of having found a colony of the animals on the Wallkill River. They had gnawed down many trees, some of them 12 inches in diameter, and at a place where a still huger tree had fallen across they had constructed a dam of exactly the kind described in the ancient books.

——A Rochester scientist with something more than a local fame as an anthropologist, was interviewed, two weeks ago, by two well-grown boys who said they had in their possession the skeleton of an Indian chieftain, and intimated a desire to dispose of the same at whatever might be current rates. In response to questions they said the bones had been found on the shore of Canandalgua Lake, and that with it were stone arrowheads, spear points, and tomahawks in such large numbers as to prove the original owner of the skeleton to have been a man of as much wealth and rank as existed in prehistoric times. When asked as to the state of preservation in which the bones were, the boys showed as a sample a fine skull, which the Monroe County man saw at a glance was not that of an Indian, ancient or modern, and further examination convinced him that it was the skull of a young white woman that had, indeed, lain in the earth a good many years, but not long enough to be of any particular interest. The only use the learned Rochesterian made of his discovery was to get the skeleton for $2, which exemplifies a peculiar turn of the scientific mind. He has since discovered that the story about Canandaigua Lake and the stone relics was a figment of the imagination, and that the bones came from the Pinnacle, a hill near the city, where a gravel pit had been extended into an old cemetery, exposing to the enterprise of modern youth the osseous remnants of citizens who went to their rest twenty or thirty years ago.

——St. Kitt's, the oldest of all England's colonies, is considering with somewhat amusing seriousness the advisability of "seceding" from the British Empire and looking about for another and kinder parent to adopt. Its planters and merchants, with those of the neighboring Island of Nevis, recently held a meeting at which this subject was discussed at great length, and a resolution in favor of asking annexation by the United States was lost by only two votes. The complaint is not only of the ruinous competition in the home market which West Indian sugar has to meet, but on account of the low price at which the subsidized sugar of Germany and France can be sold. The planters also talk about "the travesty of government that prevails in all these islands," and demand a change of the system under which they are ruled by small-calibre statesmen sent out from England after they have failed there to manifest a fitness for any position of trust or responsibility. These men naturally know nothing of West Indian conditions, and care little for West Indian interests, and the colonists, who are naturally the most loyal people in the world and only too eager to exult in English citizenship, are utterly weary of the constant indifference that has been shown to their protests and demands. The amusing feature of their proceedings lies in the absurdity of their talk about secession. England could bring St. Kitt's to its knees with a single gunboat, and as the island would be worse than useless to the United States, it is almost impossible to conceive of circumstances in which this country would take up this quarrel.

——Probably nobody except a man courageous enough to admit that his name is "YUKSCHMIDT," and not even he anywhere else than in Chicago, would have dared to cause the arrest of two of his fellow-creatures on the charge of stealing a seal worth $10,000. Some of these animals do, indeed, possess considerable intelligence, and it is quite possible that a showman might value a particularly well-trained specimen of the genus at several hundred dollars, but Mr. YUKSCHMIDT simply proved that the Chicago habit of wild exaggeration has fastened itself upon him when he estimated his money loss at a sum so enormous. And what on earth does he mean by saying that it was "a family seal" of which he has been deprived, and by asserting that upon its possession rests his chance of establishing his claim to a large ancestral estate in Hungary? Does he pretend that seals are common pets in Hungary, and that they are handed down from father to son as precious though moist and somewhat fishy smelling heirlooms? Possibly he will next try to make people believe that this seal was caught on the coast of Bohemia, and in its time had played about that desert country near the sea to which ANTIGONUS sailed from Sicilia. If the Chicago romancer, now, had accused Messrs. HANS and WRIGHT of purloining his family walrus, or his family whale, the dispatch detailing his misfortune could have been taken seriously, for it is well known that both those beasts are common in Hungary and always form a part of the baggage brought over by decayed gentlefolk of Magyar blood when they exchange the ills they know of for those of Chicago, but seals are quite another matter and Mr. YUKSCHMIDT should not have tempted the derisive sneers which Eastern critics are too fond of directing against the Garden City by making one of these insignificant and slippery creatures the basis of his essay in imaginative fiction.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. A. M. PALMER was in New Orleans when he heard of young SALVINI'S death. In discussing the news with a reporter, he told many anecdotes of the days when the young man was first endeavoring to make a place for himself on the stage. It was through CAZAURAN, the adapter of French plays, that Mr. PALMER became acquainted with the ambitious Italian, and was induced to hear him recite. SALVINI had not mastered the English language then, and was really familiar with no English rôle. He did know Hamlet's soliloquy, however, and, coming to the theatre one afternoon, he delivered this in a way that convinced the veteran manager of his potential ability. Mr. PALMER said it was advice from the elder SALVINI that moved ALEXANDER to abandon character for romantic parts, and he is of the opinion that the advice was bad, and prevented the son from winning the fame his talents deserved.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Good Anywhere.

From The San Francisco Call.

The rule for the weather game at this season is simple. When in doubt take your umbrella.

No Good in Burning Spanish Flags.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

It doesn't do any good to burn the Spanish flag. Those who express their sympathy for Cuba in that way are not the ones who will ever render her any real assistance.

A Victory for Civilization.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

When the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States is signed a victory for peace and civilization will have been accomplished by both nations. It will be a splendid Christmas message to the world—a message of peace and good will among men.

Pop Corn for the Starving.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

A correspondent inquires whether Indian corn may not be parched in a wholesale way, and thus be made available for transportation across the tropics to feed the famine-stricken people of India. If this can be economically done, there will be a demand for all our immense crop.

An Ill-Starred Day.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Two Louisville gentlemen drew revolvers and opened fire on another gentleman because he did not agree with them that it was "a fine day." If the weather is not a safe topic then the art of polite conversation has been built upon an entirely false foundation.

Washington's Streets.

From The Washington Post.

That our street system here in Washington is admirable no one will deny. The diagonal avenues break the monotony and ugliness of the rectangular plan upon which the lettered and numbered streets are arranged, forming innumerable vacant places which the gardener converts into beauty spots. The capital, therefore, is one of the most graceful and attractive cities in the world.

Latter-Day Humor.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

The onlooker in literature may well ask himself where the humor in the New Humor comes in. Certainly the distortions in orthography have long since ceased to possess the risible element. There is nothing funny in saying "de" and "dat" for "the" and "that," and the man on the alert for a laugh has a right to demand that a joke shall have a point to it, and that there shall be something essentially humorous in that which is labeled humor.

Water Gas.

From The Boston Transcript.

That water gas is more deadly than the old-fashioned "coal gas" there can be no doubt. It has in itself, indeed, a double danger; it has not only the powper to asphyxiate, but it is also a deadly poison; so that the person exposed to its influence has to contend against two weapons of death instead of one, as in the case of gas that is poor in carbonic oxide. But its economies are generally considered worth the attendant risks; all that can be done is for all persons to take every precaution in the use of a dangerous servant.

SYMPATHY FOR THE NEEDY

A Citizen Points Out That It Really Exists Among the Rich.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for many years, and consider it by far the best morning paper for the home published in New York City. Its columns are always clean, free from the so-called "sensations" to which the "new school" of journalism is so prone and the news is presented in a wholesome manner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES always tries to be on the side of those things which are "lovely and of good report." As an instance, the editorial in yesterday's issue on "The Chasm Between Rich and Poor." That is one of the best articles I have read in many a day, full of wholesome truth—in fact, a true evangel of "peace and good will." The keynote is the apparent indifference of the prosperous to the sufferings of the indigent, which leads to the advantages of superior fortune being used selfishly, in violation of the very essence of Christianity and of the obligations of the prosperous to society and to their less fortunate fellows.

Beneath this "apparent" indifference, however, there really exists a true sympathy, which only needs an outspoken, rousing influence to bring it into active operation, and a vigorous and united effort on the part of press and pulpit will go far to bring this about. This conviction has become positive with the undersigned as the result of a fresh perusal of "The Life and Work of Dr. Muhlenberg," by Sister Anne Ayres, (Thomas Whittaker, publisher,) which he was led to make by the article in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES on the semi-centennial of the Church of the Holy Communion, which was founded by this saintly man, who has been well called an "educator of a high sort, with the Church at large as his pupils—an instructor in charity."

Human nature remains the same, those who bear the responsibility of wealth remain the same as in his day, yes listen to this, written of a church which contained some of the wealthiest families of New York:

"In the Church of the Holy Communion was the blessedness of a new intercourse with the poor and needy. The same surely in kind if not in degree as that which followed the first effusion of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, when there was not 'any that lacked' for want of what a wealthier communicant could supply. This was instinctive with the pastor, and under his inspirations became an elemental part of the parish work. It was customary in those days if any of the humbler ones were in sickness or distress for the pastor and one or two of the more able of his flock to visit such in their homes after the church services, 'nourishing and cherishing them' 'as members with themselves of the one body of Christ!' * * * There at a service, sometime before sunrise [on Christmas Day] the whole congregation assembled to sing the Angels' Song and receive their pastor's Christmas greeting. The church would be ablaze with light, and the fresh evergreens emitted their sweet, resinous, breathlike, fragrant incense. 'Venite Adoremus' was given forth in a concourse of glad strains by choir and organ, not in the old Latin, but as rendered into free English by Dr. Muhlenberg himself. * * * After prayer and praise were over the pastor would come to the front of the chancel, alms basin in hand, to exchange congratulations with his people. All who chose, and rarely any omitted the graceful act, came forward to shake hands with him, and, as they wished him Christmas joy, dropped a gift for the poor into the alms basin, which he held throughout in his left hand. Goodly amounts were thence derived for Winter comforts for the needier members, many of whom deposited their own mite in the plate as they came with the rest for a word of blessing—'Coppers,' Dr. Muhlenberg used to say, 'which weigh as gold in the balances of the sanctuary.'"

The venerable doctor's success in getting money for his various charities was phenomenal. He owed this success to his ability to force home to the hearts and consciences of those well endowed with this world's goods their duty in this respect, and (important as bearing upon your editorial and the point I wish to make) their willingness to give—not only their means, but individual effort as well—as is evidenced by this final extract from his extremely interesting biography:

"His remarkable faculty of obtaining money for his many and varied charities is well expressed in the words of a venerable lady whose generous and systematic benefactions in all directions were constantly accompanied by an outspoken acknowledgment of indebtedness to Dr. Muhlenberg for the joy found in such deeds: 'We owe it all to him,' she would say. 'You know he taught us to give!' This was it. His unfeigned faith, his deep conviction and forcible enunciation of Christian responsibility in the matter of wealth, together with his simple life, singular unselfishness, and genius for opening up new and large channels of true benevolence have been powerful influences in moving 'the honest and good hearts' of his day and generation to a nobler and more Christian giving."

JOHANNES.

405 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1896.

CROWDING.

S. E. Kiser in The Cleveland Leader.

Don't crowd! There's room enough for all!
Why push and jostle so?
Why shove your neighbor to the wall,
Or seek to lay him low?
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! You're just an atom here!
Why hold your brother back?
Go seek a way that's new and clear—
Why keep the beaten track?
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Once you strove bravely, too,
Against the odds above!
Think how defeat oft reached you through
Some rival's stealthy shove—
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Ah, might I just as well
Address the drops that make the sea!
Wherever men or mice may dwell
There will the jealous ever be
To crowd!

THE HAMBURG STRIKERS

PROSPECTS OF THEIR SUCCESS VERY SLIGHT INDEED.

The Emperor Favors the Employers, and Says They Should Combine to Resist Trade Unions.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Parliamentary dinner given on Wednesday last by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, did not attract the attention of the press, as has been the rule heretofore upon the occasion of this function, and consequently less than usual is known of what actually took place there. The reason for this is the fact that the representatives of the press were entirely excluded from the banquet hall, whereas hitherto they have been especially invited to be present, but the presence of the Kaiser, who mingled freely with the guests, conversing here and there upon the subjects of the strike of the Hamburg dock laborers, the rejection of the provision for reform of the judicial procedure by the Reichstag, and upon other important questions, has lent piquancy to the hearsay reports of the proceedings.

While the dinner was in progress one journalist managed to get into the banquet hall upon his presentation of a blank invitation card, but he was soon discovered, and unceremoniously expelled. Reliable echoes of the Emperor's conversation at the banquet agree that his Majesty's sympathies are entirely with the Hamburg employers, and he is represented as saying that the employers are wholly lacking in their sense of the importance of forming a general coalition of employers against the unions of the workingmen, and advising the co-operation of the German, English, and other employers in devising a scheme of international communication upon the conditions of trade which would benefit not only the employer, but the employe as well.

In regard to the Hamburg strike, it may be said that all of the prospects of the success of the strikers are extremely gloomy. The dispatches which have been cabled during the past week, while giving a general outline of the situation, really told nothing of the actual condition of affairs. The fact is that the strikers and their families are suffering terribly for lack of food, clothing, shelter, &c., and it is reported that the amounts contributed by subscription from various sources to the fund for the support of the strikers have either not been paid at all, or have been very injudiciously distributed, in consequence of this state of things, the men are losing heart, and many of them are seeking reinstatement, but the masters remain obdurate and refuse to permit any of them to return until the strike is finally ended.

At the beginning of the strike, the employers offered to pay the men 4s. 6d. for a day of twelve hours, including meal times, but the strikers demanded 5s. a day, with overtime. The employers are now renewing their offer, together with a reference of the matters in dispute to the court of inquiry suggested by the Hamburg Senate, with a view of preparing a method of settling disputes by negotiations between the employers and employes, and it is probable that, despite the fact that the balloting at yesterday's meetings of the strikers resulted in favor of continuing the strike, the offer will be accepted in the early part of this week.

The Emperor, at Prince Hohenlohe's dinner, conversed for some time with Herr von Levetzow, formerly President of the Reichstag, and it is supposed that the subject of the conversation was the matter of the acceptance by Herr von Levetzow of the Presidency of the Prussian Upper House, which has been declined by Prince Selms Hohensolms Lich, on the ground of ill health. The Prince was elected to the office, but he positively refuses to serve.

EIGHT ANARCHISTS TO DIE.

Sentenced for the Bomb Throwing in Barcelona Last June.

BARCELONA, Dec. 20.—Eight of the Anarchists who were convicted of complicity in the bomb throwing that occurred here in June last have been sentenced to death by the court-martial before which they were tried. The Attorney General, who personally conducted the prosecution, asked the court-martial to sentence twenty-eight of the prisoners to death and fifty-six to penal servitude for life. The proceedings were marked with the strictest secrecy, it being feared that the Anarchists, of whom there are many in Barcelona, would make a demonstration if the fact of the condemnation and sentencing of the prisoners should become generally known. The court-martial met in a vault in the Fortress of Montjuich, and only military officers were allowed to be present at the trial.

The crime for which the eight Anarchists will suffer death was committed on June 7, on the occasion of a religious procession in celebration of Corpus Christi. Just as the procession was entering the Church of Santa Maria de la Mar a bomb was thrown into the crowd that was watching the ceremony. The missile exploded with great violence, killing twelve persons instantly and wounding about fifty others, some of whom subsequently died. A large number of arrests were made, and eighty-four of the prisoners were held to await trial. Eight of them will be shot.

It is not known what sentence has been passed on the others.

Charity Concert in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The event of the American colony in Berlin in the past week was the charity concert of the Grail Lodge of the American Theosophical Society in Berlin, which was held in the Hotel Rome last evening. United States Ambassador Uhl, Mrs. Uhl, Miss Alice Uhl, Marshall Uhl, Consul General de Kay, Mrs. de Kay, and Vice Consul General Zimmerman were present. The artists were Miss Mary Howel Avins, Miss Leonora Jackson, and Mr. Ernest Jackson. After the concert there was a supper, and Mrs. Uhl distributed to a number of poor girls the material contributions to the object of the concert, consisting of dresses, hats, boots, undergarments, &c.

Consul de Kay's Escape.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—United States Consul General Charles de Kay had a narrow escape from a fatal accident through the collision of his carriage with another vehicle while going from his office to his house on the night of his recent official reception. The shaft of the cab passed through Mr. de Kay's carriage and missed his head by only about an inch. Had the shaft struck him, he certainly would have been killed.

Burned to Death in His House.

THOMASTON, Conn., Dec. 20.—Edward Balcom, sixty-five years of age, was burned to death this afternoon in a fire that partially destroyed his house. During his wife's absence from home Balcom started to go up stairs in the attic with a lighted lamp, and set the house on fire.

Neuralgia Causes Suicide.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Frederick Messing, aged thirty-one years, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself through the head. He had been suffering with neuralgia, and it is believed his sufferings caused him to commit the deed. He leaves a wife and one child.

WITH WARSZAWIAK'S FRIENDS.

Dr. Lichtenstein and Dr. Leo Speak at the Mission.

Dr. Aris Lichtenstein of the American Mission to the Jews, and Dr. Mark Leo, the latter a converted Rabbi, talked to several hundred Hebrews, many of whom have been converted, at the mission, 424 Grand Street, last evening, on the recent rejection of Dr. Herman Warszawiak, by the New York Presbytery.

Dr. Lichtenstein, who was formerly a Jewish merchant and was converted to Christianity eight years ago, in speaking of Dr. Warszawiak, said:

"Mr. Warszawaik was rich. He left thousands of dollars, position and all, for the sake of Jesus Christ. He made himself poor to come here and preach the Gospel to his people. Now it is said that this young man is not good enough to preach to you, because these so-called Christians doubt his faith. Judge not, said Jesus Christ. He who delivered us will deliver us now. Let us pray that their eyes may be opened."

Dr. Leo said: "You know our position from the point of a converted Jew. We stand between three fires. First come our mothers and fathers, and perhaps our wives or sisters or brothers are against us. Then there is the new Judaism, and last our new brothers, the Christians, are against us. They still doubt our moral character, because—oh, how sad it is—we were born of Jewish parents."

It was stated last night that the feeling against the converted Jews is very bitter. Last night there was a number of persons about the mission when a convert who was recently baptized came out. As he appeared, they set upon him, and it was necessary for the police to interfere and save him from possible harm.

Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, preached a sermon last night upon the subject of Dr. Warszawiak's rejection by the Presbytery. He pointed out that Christ was a Jew, the Apostles were Jews, and the Hebrew race for 400 years had supplied nations with money. The moving spirit in the establishment of Barnard College, he said, was a Jew; Columbia University had three Jewish professors. In closing he said: "There are 300,000 Jews in this city and about 2,000,000 in the United States, and yet the prison scarcely knows a Jew; the divorce court seldom hears of him; the insane asylum hardly knows of his existence, and to Potter's Field he is absolutely unknown."

Dr. Warszawiak is preaching at Troy at present.

CHASED BY A MURDERER.

Bride Had a Revolver and an Order for the Man's Arrest.

A pistol shot attracted the attention of Roundsman Sweeney last night, and as he saw several men running down James Street he gave chase, and caught one of them, who proved to be Savato Bride, twenty-eight years old, of 44 Oliver Street. The Roundsman saw Bride throw away a revolver, which was still warm when the former picked it up. He then took his prisoner to the Oak Street Station.

There Bride produced an order signed by Detective Sergeant Joseph Petrosina of Police Headquarters, instructing Bride, if he saw a certain Italian who is wanted for murder, at once to call a policeman, show him the paper, and have the murderer arrested. Bride told Sergeant Westervelt that before the shooting, he had been up on the top floor of 88 James Street, where he found the man he was after playing cards with two other Italians. As the odds were too great for him, Bride concluded to go for help, but as he started to leave, the three men went at him with knives. He fought his way to the street, unharmed, and as the others continued to chase him, he fired the shot, which hit no one.

Detective Sergeant Petrosina was at once notified, and he came down to the Oak Street Police Station. After identifying the letter as his writing, he went out with a detective to try and find the murderer. He refused to tell the latter's name, or the crime he was wanted for. Bride was locked up.

BAYARD'S SON COMING HERE.

He Is to be Employed in the Corporation Counsel's Office.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., son of Ambassador Bayard, has accepted a post in the Department of the Corporation Counsel of New York, and will remove to New York early next year. Mr. Bayard will be connected with the Department of Street Openings. He is a graduate of Yale, Class of '90.

The Corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott, last night said the report from Wilmington was true, though the appointment papers had not been signed. He expected Mr. Bayard here after Jan. 1. He will be an assistant to Henry De Forest Baldwin, the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings, the increase of the force being made necessary by the large amount of work now devolving on the bureau. The salary, Mr. Scott said, had not been fixed.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Baldwin both said they knew Mr. Bayard but slightly. He visited the city recently, in connection with the appointment.

ARION SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

Brilliant Work of the Singers at Last Night's Entertainment.

The Arion Society's concert last night, the second of the season, was particularly brilliant in the character of the programme offered. The musical feast was enjoyed by an audience which packed the hall.

The soloists were Frau Georgine von Januschowsky and Emil Fischer, and they aroused the audience to great enthusiasm by their singing. The work of the chorus was excellent, and one who heard the mighty volume of music which came from that great throng of well-trained singers was fortunate.

Emil Fischer sang the arie des Cardinals aus der oper "Die Jüdin" excellently, and later sang Carl Loewe's "Archibald Douglas."

Frau Januschowsky sang Isolde's Liebestod aus "Tristan und Isolde," from Wagner. This called forth a storm of applause.

The next Arion Society concert, the last of the season, will be given in April.

KANSAS WANTS TO HELP US.

Proposal to Send a Trainload of Provisions for Our Poor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—It is proposed here to send a trainload of provisions to the poor of New York and Chicago. This is to retaliate on the newspapers of those cities that have decried Kansas securities and credit, because the State cast its vote for the Populist Party.

Leading Populists and Republicans say this would be just treatment for the abuse and ridicule heaped upon Kansas by Eastern newspapers.

Stabbed by a Woman.

DANBURY, Conn, Dec. 20.—S. Ward Williams, aged forty, son of Town and City Treasurer Williams, was stabbed in the breast and dangerously wounded late last night by Sadie Reed, aged twenty-two, who, it is claimed, is his wife. The affair took place in a Main Street boarding house where Williams called upon the Reed woman. They quarreled, and Miss Reed stabbed Williams with a potato knife. She has been arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill. After doing the cutting the woman tried to kill herself with a hat pin.

THE COMING INAUGURATION.

The Committee Fairly at Work Making Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. The Inaugural Committee has fairly got down to work, and preparations for the inauguration ceremonies of March 4 next are being rapidly completed. Nearly all of the numerous committees have been organized, and the details of the work are being systematically arranged and apportioned.

The General Committee has decided that the inaugural ball is to be held in the great hall of the Pension Building, although many of the members of the committee, including Chairman Hanna, were in favor of having the ball in the magnificent new Library Building, which will be fully completed before that date. It was feared that the Library Building, one of the handsomest in the world, might be damaged by so large a crowd as is expected, and the building, not being very well adapted for the purpose on account of the size of the rooms and corridors, this plan was abandoned by an almost unanimous vote. The immense court of the Pension Building, with its hundreds of adjoining rooms, is admirably suited for such a gathering, and has given splendid satisfaction heretofore and undoubtedly will do so again. It is central in location, and is capable of brilliant decorations.

Railroad rates have been fixed at one fare for the round trip from all points north as far as Buffalo, and as far west as Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and similar rates will probably be made from points further west and south. The arrangements contemplate the largest number of visitors that ever came to Washington upon a like occasion.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Country Plunged into the Pit of Political Monotony.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Rev. William S. Ament of Pekin, China, a missionary of the American Board, writes to the board concerning the political outlook as follows:

"Pekin is plunged into the very pit of political monotony at the present time. The Russian Minister returns to St. Petersburg with his banners flying, having secured his country's influence for the future. Reform is a word not spoken now in the higher circles. The railroad is in Chinese hands and is going on at their usual rate of progress. The Dragon shakes his tail in the Pei-Ho River, and they must suspend operations on the bridge for some weeks. The so-called Reform Club has entirely subsided into a Government school, with no students and no instructors, but the Government pays 10,000 taels a month to support this man of straw. Second-hand rifles are bought at ruinous rates. Twelve thousand guns came to the city a few days ago and are dumped into a godown to rust.

"To my mind, our great political necessity is an edict of toleration, making it possible for officials to be Christians without losing their rank. Christianity is tolerated among the people, but not among the people of rank. The first duty of every officer of the Government is to worship the god of war on the 1st and 15th of each month. Any delinquency here would be followed by condign punishment. Mohammedans do as the heathen, but no Christian could consent to worship a dead man."

A NEW BRITISH SECRETARY.

Mr. De Bunson to Succeed Viscount Gough at the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The official gazetting in London of a successor to Viscount Gough, Secretary of the British Embassy, has caused both surprise and regret in official and diplomatic circles that Lord Gough's career here should have been so brief, but considerable satisfaction is expressed that the new Secretary is acquainted with Washington, and with Americans, for he was popular here years ago.

The new Secretary is Maurice William Ernest De Bunsen, C. B., who entered the British Diplomatic Service as attaché at Washington in 1878, and returns eighteen years later, after distinguished services. He became Third Secretary here in 1879, and in 1881 was transferred to Berne, Switzerland, where he advanced to Second Secretary, in 1883. The following year he acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, and in 1886 went to Paris, and then next year to Lisbon. In 1891 he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Tokio, where he acquired a knowledge of Japanese, which brought him a special allowance from the Foreign Office. Two years ago Mr. De Bunsen went to Siam, where he has since acted as Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.

THE EX-QUEEN OF HAWAII.

Liliuokalani Left San Francisco for Boston Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and her suite left for Boston last night on the Sunset Express, via New Orleans. The royal visitor will arrive in the Massachusetts metropolis at 2:30 P. M. on Christmas Day.

"I shall visit my husband's relatives while in Boston," she informed a representative of The United Associated Presses, "and my plans for the future will be announced shortly after my arrival there. I am not at liberty to state them at present. Regarding the stories that have been circulated concerning the object of my visit, I have nothing to say. I wish to state, however, that I highly appreciate the kind treatment accorded me in San Francisco."

The ex-Queen was accompanied only by her maid and secretary, and Mrs. Ellen Graham, an intimate friend. It is now understood that Princess Kaiulani will visit her aunt in Boston.

TRIED TO KILL A FAMILY.

And Then Blew His Own Brains Out with a Pistol.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Hugo Wagner, twenty-five years old, went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Wolfran, at 31 Berlin Street, last night and, after attempting to kill her and her husband and three children, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfran were not seriously injured, the former being shot in the wrist and the latter in the forearm.

Wagner claimed a part of an inheritance left to his sister, and upon her refusing to recognize his claim tried to murder the family. It is thought he was temporarily insane.

Minnesota's Prosperous Railways.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—The railways of Minnesota have prospered beyond expectations the past year, as shown by the annual report of the Railway and Warehouse Commission, made public to-day. The gross earnings for all lines for the year were $39,398,128, against $37,952,220 for 1895, an increase of about 21 per cent. The operating expenses, however, were greater this year than last by $3,264,199. The net income of the roads this year, exclusive of taxes, was $16,854,004, showing an increase of $5,181,709 over last year. During the year the Great Northern built thirty-two miles of road, from Halsted to Crookston, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis built nineteen miles, from Winthrop to New Ulm. On the twenty-one roads of the State only three passengers were killed during the year.

Supposed Arson in Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—What is believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to burn a row of frame buildings on Depot Place, opposite the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station here, was made this morning. Flames started in the restaurant of Herman Tansel, but were quickly extinguished. Edward Douglass, the colored cook in the restaurant, was arrested on suspicion of knowing how the fire started.

PLANNING A NEW COMBINE

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL BILLETS MEET HERE TO-DAY.

Their Purpose Is to Advance Prices and Crush the Independent Concerns—The Project May Not Go Through.

Well-informed people in the iron trade say they will not be surprised if the meeting of representatives of many of the leading steel industries of the country to be held here to-day fails of its intended object—the formation of a pool or combine to fix the price of billets.

While the proposed combine is not as important either in the amount of business represented or in its effect as the steel-rail combine, the bitter feeling and suspicion of one another existing among the concerns trying to form it are even greater than in the case of the steel-rail companies.

The steel-rail men came to an agreement a short time ago at a meeting in this city whereby the price of rails was reduced from $28 to $25 per ton, but this was only accomplished after much wrangling during the meeting, which several times came near being broken up, members in some cases putting on their hats and threatening to leave.

These combines, in addition to fixing the price of the product, determine what percentage of the total business done is to be allotted to each concern represented. It is in fixing these percentages, which are based on the size and capitalization of the various companies, that the friction comes. It is further agreed that any member of the concern which exceeds its percentage of business shall pay into the pool a penalty of so much per ton for the excess, while any member running below its percentage shall receive a bonus of so much per ton for the deficiency. The secrecy of the meetings held is maintained for the purpose of keeping from the public the exact percentages and amounts of penalties and bonuses, because upon the definite establishment of the fact of the existence of such a combine its members would in many cases become amenable to the laws against trusts.

A pool of billet makers was formed last March and broken a few weeks ago because of the supposed underselling by some of the concerns forming it. One device for evading the compact without actually underselling was in the purchase by the billet maker from the billet buyer of pig iron at a price above that of the market. Thus the billet maker would sell steel billets to the buyer at the combine price, but would take in payment or part payment pig iron at a higher price than that for which it could be bought in the open market. This discovery of this and similar methods of breaking faith caused the withdrawal of some of the members and the breaking of the pool about six weeks ago.

George Griscom, Secretary of the pool, then called a meeting at the request of ten members, which is set for to-day at the Holland House, though the time and place of meeting are liable to be changed at short notice.

The price of steel billets on Dec. 15 was $17. If the meeting fails of its purpose the price will not go much lower, it is said. If the meeting succeeds the effect will be, besides the raising of the price, to kill such small manufactories as do not make their own billets and have to buy them. As a consequence, the small manufacturers and the trade in general are hoping that the meeting will fail.

DR. DIAZ'S THRILLING STORY.

The Expelled Cuban Clergyman Relates His Experiences.

Dr. Alberto Jose Diaz, the Cuban Baptist minister, who was exiled from the island last May by Captain-General Weyler's edict, and has since been traveling about in one of the "gospel cars" of the Baptist Mission Board, spoke in the Calvary Baptist Church last night.

Dr. MacArthur, in introducing him, told how Dr. Diaz was converted from the Roman Catholic faith fifteen years ago, when he went to hear one of his discourses from motives of curiosity. Since that time he has devoted his life to building up a Protestant church in Havana, and has accumulated some valuable church property there.

Dr. Diaz is a medium-sized man, very swarthy, and speaks English fluently. He detailed the difficulties thrown in his way by the Spanish authorities. Incidentally he said the Cubans were taxed to death. He exclaimed:

"We have suffered and we are tired of Spanish dominion."

He said he had been in jail six times for preaching and made the audience laugh by adding: "Oh, I'm used to the jail and proud of my criminal record." He said he preached against the proposed canonizing of Columbus, and was put in jail for that. "But Columbus isn't a saint yet," he added.

His final arrest, which preceded his expulsion, was described graphically.

It was 4 o'clock in the morning. The Spanish police spent several hours searching his house and reading his private papers and sermons. Finally they took him to prison, but he had slipped a telegram to his wife to be sent to Dr. Tichenor, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Baptist Missions in Atlanta. He was imprisoned, though no charge was made against him, and the Havana newspapers published the fact that he was to be executed on a certain day. On the day preceding this date the death warrant was read to him.

In the meantime indignation meetings had been held in many Southern towns, and Secretary Olney had interfered in his behalf, as he was an American citizen, so when the next day arrived, instead of being executed, he was set at liberty. He at once went to his church and held services.

"I always made it a point when I got out of jail to finish my sermon from where I had left off," he said. The next day, however, came the order for his expulsion at once. "I protested that I should have three days to fix my affairs, but the officers were obdurate. So I went fishing, like our good friend, President Cleveland, when Congress is trying to put him in a hole. When I got back the steamer had sailed and they had to wait three days for another. So I fixed up my affairs after all."

Dr. Diaz left his family, consisting of his wife and children and his father and several brothers, in Cuba.

American Friends of Cuba.

In the parade of the American Friends of Cuba to-day, ten large transparencies will be carried. These will have appropriate inscriptions. Ahead of each transparency will march a band. The officers of the parade are: Franz Mayer, Grand Marshal; Dr. J. A. Rovirosa, J. J. Daly, Dr. Henry Lincoln de Zayas, Nicholas Unmuth, jr., Dr. Del Dungo, Dr. Enrique B. Barnet, F. McCoy, William Martin, Louis Straub, A. A. Aguirre, Edward Lloyd, Edward Bald, Dr. John Bisbe, A. Wasshauser, J. A. Carson, H. B. Dittenheimer, J. J. Dempsey, James Hoffman, Carl Rapp, Theodore F. Schuyler, and Dean R. Wood, Marshal's aides.

Mr. Sawyer May Recover.

ELIZABETH, N. J. Dec. 20.—Raymond E. Sawyer, the New York wheelman, who was injured near this city by being run down by a runaway team a week ago tonight, recovered consciousness for the first time to-day. It is now believed he will recover. Capt. George B. Sawyer, United States Navy, retired, of Washington, was at his son's bedside when the young man regained consciousness, and father and son had a short talk.

Policeman Accidentally Shot.

Patrolman John H. Donovan dropped his pistol on the floor of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, and the weapon was discharged. The bullet lodged in the fleshy part of the officer's left leg. A surgeon extracted the bullet, and Donovan was ordered to stay in bed for a few days.

M'KINLEY FAVORS CHOATE.

At Least Such Was the Rumor on Mr. Brookfield's Return Home.

William Brookfield returned Saturday "from the West." In his travels he visited Canton, and there had a chat with President-elect McKinley.

He had not been back in New York many hours before the rumor was abroad among the politicians that the President-elect had told him Joseph H. Choate would make an ideal United States Senator. Mr. Brookfield is not saying a word about the matter, but even the Platt men have taken the rumor seriously.

The Choate campaign was stilled only during church hours yesterday, and at night most of the plans for Wednesday evening's meeting in Carnegie Hall had been completed. The speakers now on the roll are Elihu Root, Edmund Wetmore, lately President of the Republican Club; Gen. Wager Swayne, and William D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Union League Committee of Fifty.

The men of the Union League Committee and the Executive Committee of the Choate Club are working in harmony that has already been productive of results. Many of the members of the Fifty are also enrolled in the Choate Club. The Union League Committee will meet at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The details of the Carnegie Hall meeting Wednesday evening are in charge of Ernest C. Conant, the Secretary of the Choate Club, who is at the headquarters, Room 54, Equitable Building, where tickets may be secured.

A club is to be organized in the Art Association Rooms, in Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, and members of the New York organization will attend the meeting for the purpose of offering suggestions.

THE BOY BROKE HIS HIP.

Result of a Two-Year-Old's Encounter with a Football.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Trenton claims to possess the youngest sufferer from the game of football that has yet been recorded. The victim is in the Mercer Hospital, suffering from a broken hip, and is undergoing repairs.

He is Frank Addison of New Willow and Kent Streets. He is a few weeks more than two years of age. He has not been long able to walk. Yesterday he made his first acquaintance with a football, with the disastrous results noted. The ball was the property of his cousin. It was lying on the floor in the library, when Frank, who had seen the boys playing with it earlier, determined to have a little game all to himself. He made an approved run, and tried to kick the ball. His first attempt was not a success, so he tried it again, and those who saw him were greatly amused. Finally the boy made a disastrous effort, and fell on the ball, and he and the ball were mixed up. The ball came out all right, but the little fellow's hip was broken.

The doctors and nurses say they will be able to bring him around, so that in later years he may play football with better chances of mastering the ball.

CHEERED AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

Incident in Major McKinley's Sunday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—A burst of applause, mingled with some hearty cheers, surprised and greeted Major McKinley when his carriage drove up to the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Vernon Avenue, this morning. The sidewalk was crowded with people, who were unable to find seats in the house of worship. Scores of persons lingered about the vestibule, the doors, and the street in front of the church during the services, and when Major McKinley came out after the services, the cheering and applause were repeated.

Considerations of the day and place did not restrain these enthusiastic admirers of the President-elect. It was partially to avoid similar demonstrations that Major McKinley remained so quietly at the home of his friends during the week, and declined invitations to visit many of the theatres. He did not suppose enthusiasm would express itself so emphatically on the Sabbath.

Major and Mrs. McKinley drove to the West Side after church, and dined with a relative, the trip in the keen air being greatly enjoyed. The rest of the day was spent very quietly.

Wants No Pauper Criminals.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The Children's Home Society of Kansas will ask the new Legislature to enact a law forbidding the importation of New York County pauper criminals into Kansas. During the last ten years several thousand homeless waifs from New York City have been dumped into the State. Superintendent Morrow said yesterday: "While we feel that Kansas can take care of her own waifs, we do not feel that it is right for New York to send her young criminals out here, to be an expense to the State and a menace to her people."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Golightly, the champion live-pigeon shooter of Iowa, was murdered in a saloon brawl last night.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 20.—Chief of Police J. Kuhn, and Night Patrolman John Budde were shot here last night by three negroes whom they tried to arrest. They probably will die of their wounds.

GADS HILL, Mo., Dec. 20.—A freight locomotive on the Iron Mountain Railroad exploded last evening. Engineer Fitzgerald and Brakeman Frank Irby were killed, and Brakeman James Brady was badly injured.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—The steam dredge Pacific, owned by W. M. Brainerd & Co. of New York, was run down in the Delaware River to-day by the British steamer Delaware, from Philadelphia for London. Ten men who were on the dredge were rescued, and it soon after went to the bottom.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Union Traction Company, which has secured rights of way between this city and Hackensack, has sold out to the Consolidated Traction Company, now operating all the main lines in Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties. The consideration was equal to $250,000. The road will be operated in April.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Reilly Brown, keeper of a fashionable boarding house, and Miss Nellie Carey, one of her boarders, were arrested yesterday charged with shoplifting. In Mrs. Brown's residence were discovered goods alleged to have been stolen from stores in the city, and aggregating several hundred dollars in value.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—3:40 A. M.—78 Beach Street; James Railly & Co.; damage unknown.
—1:00 A. M.—27 Second Avenue; Julian Kraus; damage, $200.
—9:00 A. M.—340 West Thirty-seventh Street; damage trifling.
—10:12 A. M.—258 West Houston Street; no damage.
—11:55 A. M.—1,878 Lexington Avenue; Howard D. Hann; damage, $200.
—12:35 P. M.—417 West Forty-first Street; Joseph Ulsus; damage, $25.
—1:05 P. M.—1,397 Fifth Avenue; Albert Bisland; damage, $25.
—2:40 P. M.—749 Third Avenue; Isaac Goodman; damage, $250.
—3:40 P. M.—321 West Broadway; Michael Balbins; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FITZGERALD, Ga., Dec. 20.—A large portion of the business section of this place was burned this morning. The property destroyed included eleven stores and two hotels.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20.—The Illinois Central freight depot here, a large brick building, was burned this morning. Loss, $75,000.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 20.—A brick business building, owned by Mrs. Anna S. Parkinson, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $9,500.

WHAT THE SUGAR TRUST PAID.

Terms of the Deal by Which It Bought Out the Woolson Spice Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The immense deal, by which the Sugar Trust comes into possession of the Woolson Spice Company, has been closed, and the money paid over. Notwithstanding the fact that Havemeyer's agents have been in Toledo for over a month, nobody but the Directors of the Woolson Company was aware of the fact. Lawrence Newman has been in New York for a week to close the details of the transfer.

One singular fact is, that, notwithstanding the big price paid, the Woolson people were forced into making the deal. Havemeyer desired to make a fight on Arbuckle, and, to do it, it was necessary that he should meet him in his own field—coffee. When first approached, the Woolson people asked $1,500 a share. Havemeyer refused to treat on such terms. He would give $1,000. Havemeyer was willing to put $2,000,000 or thereabout in the purchase of a club with which to thrash Arbuckle. This was some weeks ago. It was found that the book value of the stock was over $1,200. He threatened to establish a coffee plant, and go into the business on a large scale. He would cut prices, so that the competition would hurt the Woolsons quite as much as it would the Arbuckles.

Mr. Newman went on to New York and saw Mr. Havemeyer, and an agreement was reached. It was that the Sugar Trust people should get 1,100 of the 1,800 shares of stock at $1,150 per share. So the sale in round numbers was $1,260,000 for eleven-eighteenths of the entire stock. So secretly were the negotiations conducted that it is said some of the smaller stockholders were not aware of the deal until they read it in the papers yesterday.

It is understood in Toledo that when Havemeyer gets through with Arbuckle, the property will revert back to the Toledo owners.

"Tom" Gould Paralyzed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 20.—"Tom" Gould of New York City, formerly well known as the proprietor of a resort in the Tenderloin district, was stricken with paralysis at the station here this evening when about to board the 5:40 train for New York. Gould came to this city Saturday night and was accompanied by Frank Slavin, the Australian pugilist. Gould started to walk across the platform and was suddenly stricken. He was conveyed immediately to a hotel, and Dr. Clemens was called. Although Gould's left side is entirely paralyzed, it is believed that he will recover.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. John Hare of London is at the Windsor.

—Stephen O'Meara of Boston is at the Manhattan.

—Dr. L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, is at the Holland.

—Melville E. Stone of Chicago and Noah H. Swayne of Toledo are at the Cambridge.

—Capt. Colon Augur and Capt. Millard F. Waltz, United States Army, are at the Grand.

—Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal and George T. Brown, Jr., of Boston are at the Bucklingham.

—Andrew Hamilton and W. S. Manning of Albany and W. F. Bassert of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Edwin C. Gilman and R. J. Barker of Boston, and T. G. Haywood of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—Jesse Brown and Guy F. Whiting of Washington and C. W. Dimick of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Louis Kramer of Cincinnati and John L. Romer and William Hengerer of Buffalo are at the Netherland.

—Henry W. Savage of Boston, C. F. Langdon of Chicago, and A. J. Clark of Philadelphia are at the Gilsey.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

—Louis A. Clark of Chicago, Walter W. Wibber of Boston, and George F. Hayward of Buffalo are at the Park Avenue.

—George Brew and C. H. Adams of Boston, Hopewell Clarke of St. Paul, and G. F. Covell of Elmira are at the Astor.

—E. A. Still and George W. Strell of Chicago, George M. Newhall and T. W. Bennett of Boston, and R. H. Rice of Providence are at the Murray Hill.

—Edward T. Kelly and John P. Fay of Boston, C. M. Ward of Albany, William E. Henderson of Chicago, and Charles Mitchell of Buffalo are at the Grand Union.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. Kemper, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Harris, clothing; 65 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.

—Baer & Brother, Wilmington, Del.; I. M. Baer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Ordway, Blodgett & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Charles F. Weitzel.

The Rev. Charles T. Weitzel, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, died in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon of meningitis, after a brief illness. Mr. Weitzel had been Dr. Abbott's assistant for two years, having come from Santa Barbara, where he had been a Congregational minister for seven years. Born in Germany, he came to this country when a boy with his father, who was for many years a practicing physician in Hartford, Conn. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of '69, and of Union Theological Seminary.

He was a man of genial disposition, winning manner, and cultivated attainments, all of which qualities were of great value in the pastoral work, which was his special department in the parish of Plymouth Church. He was a widower, his wife and two children having died some years ago. The funeral will be held in Plymouth Church at 4 P. M. to-morrow. The body will be taken to Norwich, Conn., Wednesday.

Charles T. McClenachan.

Charles T. McClenachan, who for nearly thirty years held an important position in the Department of Public Works, died at his home, 146 West Eighty-second Street, Saturday morning. He had been for years a sufferer from Bright's disease, but it was not until a few days before his death that he was unable to perform the duties of his office. Mr. McClenachan was born April 13, 1829, and came to this city when quite young. Throughout his life he was an ardent Mason. In addition to being a member of Masonic chapters, he was the author of a work on the Scottish Rite degrees for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States. He ranked as an authority in Scottish Rite Masonry. Mr. McClenachan is survived by a widow and two adult children. The funeral services will be held at Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

William Adams.

William Adams the active member of the publishing firm of Beadle & Adams, in William Street, this city, died at his home, 516 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night. Mr. Adams was a brother of former County Treasurer Adams. He was stricken with paralysis while at his desk on Dec. 4, and never recovered.

Mr. Adams was born in this city in 1838. For over thirty-four years he was a member of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, and for many years its Secretary. Although a teacher in a Methodist Sunday school, he was a member of the Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends is pastor. He was a member of the Oxford, Union League, and Montauk Clubs. He was unmarried. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening at his late residence, the Rev. Dr. Behrends officiating.

Jesse H. Underhill.

Jesse H. Underhill, a member of the Society of Friends, died on Saturday morning at his home in Sing Sing of heart failure.

He was born near the village of Chappaqua eighty-five years ago and was a direct descendant of Captain John Underhill of early colonial fame.

The ancestors of Mr. Underhill lived at the Phillipsburg Manor. At the close of the Revolution, when it was confiscated by the State, his grandfather moved to the vicinity of Chappaqua. Mr. Underhill lived on the paternal homestead until 1881, when he moved to Sing Sing.

He spent much of his time furthering philanthropic enterprises. He was an ardent Prohibitionist. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom, Abram S. Underhill, is a lawyer in this city.

Silas A. Hudson.

Silas A. Hudson, first cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant, died Saturday in Burlington, Iowa, aged eighty-one years. He was a co-worker with Greeley on The New York Tribune and with George D. Prentice on The Louisville Journal, and with both assisted in bringing about the nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. He was appointed by President Grant in 1869 Minister to Central America. He resigned in 1879 and had led a retired life since then in Burlington.

Philip Stark.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New York for second mortgage income bonds, and the capital stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

Referring to the committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the second installment of the assessment of 6 per cent. on second mortgage income bonds, and of 3 per cent. on stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard St., London, E. C.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT. } Committee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York Dec. 11, 1896.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-fifth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1896.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 28, 151, 463, 881, 100, 1019, 1112, 1575, 1598.
$500 each.—Nos. 12, 37, 145, 295, 301, 317, 336, 388, 404, 561.
$100 each.—Nos. 46, 64, 99, 110, 136, 138, 140, 148, 150, 189.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 87, 97, 155, 163, 324.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 31, 114, 315, 316, 418, 725.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 15, 20, 22, 77, 120, 142, 175, 209, 430, 550, 576, 692, 741, 763, 814, 968, 982, 1284, 1323, 1478.

These Bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1897.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1896.

Mexico, 31st October, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES
for Coupons and Registered Interest of General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds
of the
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Equitable Interest Certificates above described will be redeemed and paid at 105 and accrued interest at the office of this company, 54 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of certificates. Interest will cease on said certificates on January 5, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
N. Y., Dec. 5, 1896.

MUTUAL GAS,
STANDARD GAS,
EQUITABLE GAS,
STANDARD OIL, } STOCKS.

FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Section 2d of a certain Indenture made by the above Coal Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed Twenty-one thousand and thirty-one 71-100 dollars, ($21,031.71.) Bids will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon December 23d, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A "Washington market" seems ahead for traders in Wall Street for some time to come. Certain it is that, so far as immediate movements are concerned, action will be largely determined by what comes or seems likely to come from National political circles.

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The outspoken stand taken by the Administration gives confidence to the business public that Government affairs are not to be surrendered offhand to forces recognized variously as hot-headed politicians or calculating speculators.

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Much at the beginning of the week's business on the Stock Exchange may depend upon what foreign sentiment is as reflected in to-day's earliest London quotations. But, even if London advances are scored, nervousness will not be extinguished so long as further volcanic jingoism impends, threatening disturbance, whether by mere silliness or by stock-jobbing mendacity.

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While Wall Street is so much disposed to compare the current upsetting of stock market quotations with what happened in the Venezuelan squall just a year ago, there is live interest in two tables herewith presented.

One of them shows the fluctuations in last December's break and the other shows the declines at the close of last week, each table showing prior high figures. In the tables, too, are subsequent low figures, while the exhibit in the second table includes the closing prices of Saturday.

Twenty stocks are quoted. They are those most active in both smashes, and represent practically every kind of share dealt in.

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What will be especially noted is that the declines on the first day of the Venezuelan panic were not as consequential as those scored on Friday last. What is also significant is that when the break of a year ago began stocks, as a rule, were materially higher than just preceding the recent break. What bear speculators point out is that last December prices kept on going down after the first break.

In many ways the tables are full of interesting data for comparison and contrast. The first table's figures are:

	High. Dec., 1895.	Range. Dec. 17, 1895.	Low. Dec., 1895.
Burlington	84¾	84¼@ 83	70
Chicago Gas	71⅝	70⅜@ 68⅞	57¾
Delaware & Hudson	130	128⅝@127	118
General Electric	31⅝	31½@ 30¾	20
Jersey Central	110⅜	110 @109½	93
Lackawanna	167⅞	167¾@165½	154
Lake Shore	152⅞	152⅝@152¾	139
Leather pf.	70	68¼@ 67⅝	58½
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	53½@ 51½	39
Manhattan	107	106⅞@104¼	95
M., K. & T. pf.	32⅜	32⅛@ 31⅜	18¼
Missouri Pacific	30½	30½@ 29½	19½
Northwest	107¼	104½ 103½	93½
Rock Island	75⅞	75 @ 74	59
Southern Railroad pf.	34⅞	34 @ 33	22
St. Paul	76	75¾@ 74¾	60¾
Sugar Trust	104¼	103¼@101¼	92
Tennessee Coal	35¾@	34¼ 33¼	23
Tobacco Trust	83½	73⅜@ 73¼	63
Western Union	89⅝	89⅝@ 88½	82½

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The table showing the recent fluctuations is as follows:

	High, Dec., 1896.	Range, Closing, Dec. 18, Dec. 19, 1896.	
Burlington	73½	74⅜@ 68½	70⅝
Chicago Gas	77¼	73⅝@ 70	71⅜
Delaware & Hudson	128¼	125 @124⅜	124
General Electric	33⅜	32¼@ 29	30⅞
Jersey Central	105¾	103 @101	102
Lackawanna	160¾	158 @155	156
Lake Shore	156	153 @152⅜	152
Leather pf.	62⅝	60¼@ 58	58⅜
Louisville & Nashville	51	49⅝@ 45⅝	47
Manhattan	97½	90⅝@ 87¼	87½
M., K. & T.	29⅞	28¼@ 24	26¼
Missouri Pacific	22⅞	20½@ 18	19
Northwest	106⅝	102½@100¼	101
Rock Island	70¼	68 @ 64	65¼
Southern Railroad pf.	31⅝	27¼@ 23¼	25⅝
St. Paul	75⅝	74⅝@ 70	72⅝
Sugar Trust	117⅞	112¼@108	110⅝
Tennessee Coal	29⅜	26⅜@ 24	24½
Tobacco Trust	76¾	76 @ 74½	75½
Western Union	87½	83¼@ 80⅞	82⅝

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco scrip	1½	Laclede Gas pf	3

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1⅜	Minn. Iron	4⅞
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sug. Ref.	3⅞	Nat. Lead	3¼
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	3
Ann Arbor	1	Nat. Lin. Oil	3¼
Atl. & W. P. pf.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1⅝
Can. Southern	2¼	Nor. Pac., all in, pd.	1⅝
Canadian Pac.	2	Nor. P. pf., all in, pd.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Nor. Pac. pf. V. cfs.	1⅝
Chicago Gas	2⅜	Pacific Mail	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest	2½	P. & Read., all in, pd.	2⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	6⅞	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pullman Car	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., Pe. & Pac.	3½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. P. & Omaha	2¼
Col. & Hock Coal	1	Standard R. & T.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	3⅜
Consol. Gas	7½	Tenn. C. & I.	3
Del., Lack & West.	3	Union Pac.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	U. S. Cordage pf.	1⅝
Erie	1¼	U. S. Cordage gtd.	3
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	U. S. Leather	1½
Gen. Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Ill. Steel Co.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & West	1	Wabash	1
Lake E. & W. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake Shore	2¼	West. Union	3½
Louis. & Nash.	2⅞	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅛
Manhattan	7	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
Met. Traction	3		

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Net changes in bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., Cal. & Pac. 1st.	3	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1½
E. T., V. & G. con.	1½	N.Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1½
Long Island 5s	1½	N. & W. 1st, M. & L. & N. gen. 6s	1½
St., N. A. & C. gen.	2	W. Div.	1
		Pitts. & West. 1st	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	Nor. Pac. in. 3s, w.i.	1
Ann Arbor 1st	1	Nor. Pac. prior in. 4s.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅜	Ohio South. 1st	2½
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	2½	Or. Imp. con., t. r.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	2	Or. S.L. & N. con. t. r.	2
C., B. & Q. collateral	1	Reading 1st pf. in.	1½
C., C. C. & I. con.	2	Reading 2d pf. in.	2⅜
Col. C. & I. 6s	1	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1¾	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1
Col. H. V. & T. 6s	2½	St. L. & S. F. con.	1½
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1⅝
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2½	St. L. Southwest 1st	1¼
Kan. & Texas 1st	1	St. Paul con. 7s	1
Kan. & Texas 2d	2	Standard R. & T. 6s	4½
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¾	Southern Ry. 5s	2½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
N. Y. Cent. 1st c	1¼	U. P. col. tr. notes	1½
N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
N.Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	2¾
Nor. Pac. con	1⅜	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 21, '95.
American Cotton Oil	11	9	11½
American Cotton Oil pf.	51¼	50	60
American Express	..	..	110
Am. Spirits Manufacturing	12⅞	10	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	22	33
American Sugar Refineries	116⅝	118	93
American Sugar Refineries pf.	103¼	100¼	92½
American Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	92
American Tobacco	77¼	73¼	70
American Tobacco pf.	102	101	94
American Tobacco scrip	70	67	..
Ann Arbor	23	23	25½
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	12¼	11⅜
At., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	22¾	20⅜	17
Baltimore & Ohio	16	14⅜	42¾
Bay State Gas	12	10¼	17½
Canada Southern	48¾	46	46
Canadian Pacific	55½	54	55½
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	15	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77	68¼	72
Chicago Gas	74¼	70	68⅝
Chicago Great Western pf.	5½	4⅝	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75⅛	70	61
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	131	130	123
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	100¼	95¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	68⅝	64	59
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. L.	27½	25	32
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅜	22	20½
Col. & Hock. Coal, all. in. pd.	5½	5	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo	18½	15½	15
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf.	48	48	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	154¾	145	138½
Delaware & Hudson	125¾	124⅜	119¾
Del., Lackawanna & Western	158	155	155
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43¼	43¼	49½
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York	100½	100	..
Erie	14⅝	14	..
Erie 1st pf.	33⅜	33⅜	..
Erie 2d pf.	20	20	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	65	59½
Evansville & Terra Haute	29	28	29
Evansville & Terra Haute pf.	43	43	..
General Electric	32⅜	29	23½
Illinois Central	92	92	80
Illinois Steel Co.	42½	40¼	50
Iowa Central	7¾	7½	6¼
Iowa Central pf.	27	27	23
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	3
Laclede Gas	24¾	23½	18⅛
Laclede Gas pf.	71	70	84
Lake Erie & Western	18½	17½	15⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70	69½	61
Lake Shore	154¾	152⅜	141
Long Island	50	50	..
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	45¼	41⅜
Manhattan Con	96	86	98¼
Metropolitan Traction	108¼	106	92
Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	..
Minn. & St. Louis	19	18	19¼
Minnesota Iron	59	55	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	12¾	9¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	28½	24	20
Missouri Pacific	21	18	21
Morris & Essex	162	162	167
National Lead Co.	24½	22	20½
National Lead Co. pf.	89	86	78½
National Linseed Oil	15	11¼	16
New Jersey Central	106¾	101	93
New York Central	95½	93⅜	94¼
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	178	176½	..
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	11⅝	11½	10
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10	9⅝	7⅜
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	25⅜	24	21
N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	15⅝	15⅜	..
North American	5	4¾	4¼
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	13½	12⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	23	21⅜	..
Northern Pacific V. ctfs.	13¼	12¼	..
Northern Pacific pf., V. ctfs.	32⅜	30½	..
Ontario & Western	15	13⅞	12⅛
O. Railway & Navigation pf.	38	38	..
O. S. L. & U. N., all in pd.	14¼	14	..
Pacific Mail	25⅜	22½	22½
Phil. & Reading, all in. pd.	27⅜	23⅛	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	14	13½	24
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	150	146
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	..
St. L. & San F.	4⅝	4	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	36	35	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	12½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	3½	4¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¼	9	8⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	19½	18⅝	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113	113	..
St. Paul & Omaha	48⅞	46½	32
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	133	133	121
Silver bullion certs.	65⅝	65⅝	66¾
Standard R. & T.	9⅝	8½	..
Southern Pacific	15¾	14¾	19
Southern Railway	9⅞	8¾	8¼
Southern Railway pf.	28⅝	23¾	23½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27½	24	24½
Texas Pacific	9½	8	7½
Union Pacific	9¾	8	2⅜
U. S. Cordage	5⅝	5¼	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	10¾	10½	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	20	20	..
United States Leather	9¼	8	9
United States Leather pf.	61½	57⅜	60
United States Rubber	26¾	23	23¼
United States Rubber pf.	81⅜	80	76½
Wabash	6¾	5⅞	5½
Wabash pf.	16⅜	13⅞	14⅜
Western Union Tel.	86¾	80½	82⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¼	6¾	7
Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	3½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½ @2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names not so well known.

The Bank of England lost £464,921 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 54.09, became 52.88. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 600,000f in gold and gained 750,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange strong. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83⅜@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 3¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, 3 per cent. Some gold was sent to Germany. Silver was unchanged. The stock market was quiet. Consols fell 1½. American railroad securities were quiet until the decline in prices in New York, when some buying occurred. The declines for the week were as follows: Louisville and Nashville, 3½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 2¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Northern Pacific, and Illinois Central, each 1½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 1¼; Norfolk and Western, 1, and Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, each ¾.

NO GROUNDS FOR A SCARE.

A NEW YORK TIMES representative called on ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday and asked the Governor's opinion on the Senate committee's Cuban resolutions, and the probable further effect of the agitation on the stock market. Gov. Flower said:

"The scare is over. Wall Street has been affected all that it will be. The importance of what the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations did was much overestimated, and the whole matter has been fully discounted. The news that the committee decided to favorably report Senator Cameron's resolution came, and the Street, always mercurial and easily influenced, gave way to the impulse of the moment and sold stocks.

"The market has been in such a condition as to allow the scare to have more effect than it ordinarily would have had. Since the election business in general and railroad earnings in particular have not been as good as was expected. No matter what may be the reasons for this, it is true, and people are disappointed. Without stopping to inquire into the causes, men have seen no improvement in the statements of the roads, and they have begun to believe that the election and the settlement of the financial question will have none of the good results which were promised.

"This feeling left the stock market in a rather unprotected state—in a condition where it was open to attack on any pretext like that of the Senate committee's action. The market was unsupported, and a slight scare like that of Friday was much more powerful than under ordinary conditions.

"But when the matter is considered, when men take time to look at the question calmly, it is found that there is nothing very serious about this Senatorial measure. First of all, it has very little chance of going out of the hands of Congress, or even of the Senate. It will come up before the latter body in a few days. In the Senate there is unlimited debate. Two members could protract the discussion until the present Congress goes out of existence. And there are many more than two members of the Senate who are unalterably opposed to the resolution.

"Then it has to go to the House and be passed on there. If there are any changes proposed by the House, it must go back to the Senate again and have these changes debated. The President has already announced his opposition to the measure and his probable course upon it should it come to him.

"And last, but most important, if the newspapers quote Mr. Olney aright, Congress has no power to pass such a resolution. It would be unconstitutional. Our Supreme Court would probably be called upon to pass on that question. All of this has to be done within two months. Considering all things, I think Cuba has a very small chance of being recognized—under the present Administration, at least.

"For these reasons, I do not see why the affair should have any further effect on the stock market. Spain may get angry and froth a little at the mouth, but that will amount to nothing.

"From now on the stock market will be in a stronger position than it has been since the election.

"Now, as to poor railroad earnings. It is true, they are not as large as might be expected, but it must be remembered that we have been comparing earnings with those of a prosperous period of 1895. Before the Venezuelan panic last December the roads were doing a good business, and this year's figures do not show up very well when compared with those of that time.

"But just a year ago we had the panic which resulted in a business depression. Railroad earnings fell off. And we will soon begin to compare figures with those of a period of poor business. Besides this, the crops will now begin to move, and I think, for this month and the succeeding ones, the roads will show good earnings. Rock Island and all of the Granger roads will, I am confident, show considerable increases from now on.

"With a change of this kind, the greatest of the present depressing factors will be removed from Wall Street. With improvement in business that will come after the first of the year, and the activity that will be shown in the industrial field, the results of our sound-money victory will be seen. And Wall Street should act with an intelligent appreciation of this fact."

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

Here's a chance for a new Senate committee. Holmes & Co. of the Stock Exchange write:

"Washington is now a large speculative factor. It is not too much to say that at times—like the past fortnight, for instance—the course of the market can be virtually controlled by it. Not only has the Cuban question been the most important feature of the actual situation, but it must be remembered that a good many orders come from the capital.

"The political and semi-political class nowadays take an active interest in the stock market, and Wall Street people of influence have not been slow to establish relations with the element just referred to."

IN THE TOWN OF HOLD-UPS.

It seems among the impossibilities for Chicago to give anything like fair treatment to outside investors, however much there may be pledges and however great may be the advisability of good faith.

Chicago Gas affairs furnish a telling example.

It was proclaimed with a mighty flare of trumpets only a little while ago that this property should henceforth be relieved from the crowding impositions that for years have handicapped it.

But now come quick developments that show once more the old familiar game.

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Note this outbreak from one prominent Chicago newspaper—and how does it differ from those former attacks which Chicago only a little while ago was vehemently protesting should never, never be known again?

Desperate efforts, suggestive of whistling in graveyards to keep up courage, are being made to conceal the fact that a tangible, visible, and vigorous opposition to the Chicago Gas Trust is already in existence. For a time it was given out that this opposition was purely mythical; that the Ogden and Universal concerns were at best but sandbagging affairs whose existence was due to the fact that the big trust had disdained to gobble them up by reason of their insignificance. Then, when both concerns started in to build extensive plants, the lordly indifference of the trust mouthpieces gave place to a patronizing assumption of pity for those who affected to consider the new concerns of any serious moment. Later, when both plants neared completion, the trust people bade their admirers "just wait and watch us gobble 'em up."

A committee was announced as about to journey from New York for the purpose of accomplishing the "gobbling-up" feat. But somewhere en route the much-heralded committee appears to have changed its plans. So the Ogden and Universal Companies just go right ahead, innocent as flies of the existence of the trust spider.

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The Chicago Evening Post it is that makes the foregoing statement. It is not fair. As a matter of fact, the Chicago Gas Trust's owners (they are New York capitalists—hence the attacks,) have not made a single plan looking to the absorption of any new Chicago property. They have appointed no negotiating committee. That yarn was merely a Chicago invention, intended to serve as a peg to hang a new attack upon.

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That attack continues in this free-and-easy fashion:

To-day comes another change in the attitude of the trust toward its live competitors. Pacification is to be the cry instead of mastication. "There is room for all of us," say the trust spokesmen, "and if you sell gas for 90 cents, why, we can sell it for $1. The people of Chicago don't burn half as much gas as the New Yorker people do, so between us we can educate them to the Eastern standard of enlightenment, your 90 cents a thousand and we at a dollar." And having thrown this olive branch to its friend the enemy, the trust proceeds to offer a tempting bait to its confiding friends in the way of honeyed "explanation" of the process whereby the diminution of the demand for its product will be a positive benefit and put the market value of its trust certificates up some 25 or 30 per cent. And should the confiding public follow the lead of the Flower-Benedict prophets and come to their relief, the syndicate, after the price of the stock has been "washed" up to the nineties—as it is quite possible it may be—then will the trust magnates, in convocation assembled, chant the time-worn anthem:

When stocks are high the public buy;
When stocks are low they let 'em go.

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Ostensibly this onslaught upon the Chicago Gas property is based upon a circular which it is represented has been "circulated around brokers' offices" in Chicago, and which is quoted as follows:

There is a considerable short interest in Chicago Gas and there was good buying yesterday by both the Flower and Benedict interests. The only thing to sell Chicago Gas on, since the dividend payment, has been talk of opposition, and this has resolved itself into the coming competition of the Ogden Gas Company, which company has spent $1,500,000 on its plant and mains. In a city the size of Chicago this amount can amount to little more than the competition of the Northern Gaslight Company, which supplies New York above the Harlem River. Of course this may be increased by extension of the plant, but this is a long process, and the City of Chicago burns per capita hardly 50 per cent. of the gas burned per capita in New York City. As one of the friends of the property puts it, Chicago Gas, as it stands to-day, is perhaps the most attractive stock on the list, for it has an extremely profitable business—it is permitted by the courts to pay 6 per cent. dividends, it has a reserve fund of $1,500,000, no floating debt, and it can supply dollar gas to Chicago at a constantly increasing profit as the consumption of gas increases. The matter of formal consolidation will come up in due time. Conditions in the State of Illinois, so far as legitimate corporations go, changed completely at the November election. It is only a question of a favorable market when Chicago Gas sells at the proper price for a certain 6 per cent. dividend-paying stock. At the last meeting of the Chicago City Council a resolution was introduced calling for a reduction in the price of gas to 75 cents. It was hinted at the time that the city could not easily pass an ordinance of this kind because of existing contracts with the company at a higher rate. We learn that the contract with the city may be declared void because of the failure of the city to pay its gas bills. The effort now of the city to get a reduced rate is thought to forestall possible action by the companies after Jan. 1 in the matter of possibly advancing the price for gas. It is claimed that this can be done legally and is not wholly improbable. There are those, however, identified with the companies who would take strong grounds against such action, for it would provoke hostility on the part of the city and increase competition.

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The Chicago newspaper quoting this circular characterizes it as a disclosure of "how the gas trust will make the sun stand still."

Important New York capitalists most largely interested in the Chicago Gas property know nothing of this circular. They resent any implication that they are resorting to such methods to unload stock.

It looks as if the old Chicago game were being played in quite its old way. Sandbagging is not yet a lost art in Chicago. But can Chicago profit by it?

THE TRUE FINANCIAL POLICY.

In commenting on that part of President Cleveland's message to Congress which refers to the financial policy of the country, and the necessary financial legislation, The London Statist, (just received here,) says:

The President's discussion of domestic affairs seems to have been as commonplace as that of foreign questions. There is only one utterance of his reported which can be regarded as in the least important or interesting. It is that in which he declares "that the day of sensible, sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until the Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds." This is undoubtedly sound sense, and it is the settled opinion now of all in the United States who are capable of forming an intelligent judgment upon the subject.

It is to the best elements in the two great parties, Republican and Democratic, that we must look for that guidance of the new Administration, and the new Congress, which, it may be hoped, will lead the country out of the difficulties it has been struggling with during the past six years. There are rumors, (which we trust are ill-founded,) that many of those who have the greatest personal influence with Mr. McKinley are desirous of postponing financial legislation for a considerable time, and of pushing forward extreme protectionist measures. Personally, we doubt these rumors; firstly, because every sensible man in the Republican Party has learned a lesson from the revolt of the country against the McKinley tariff; secondly, because the recent electoral triumph was largely won by the support of the soundest Democrats, and they, to a man, are opposed to extreme protection; and thirdly, because Republicans of intelligence have been taught by experience the need that exists for a reform of the currency.

But whether it will be possible to carry the requisite legislation within the next two years is, unfortunately, open to doubt. The Senate is a great obstacle; nevertheless, what President Cleveland says in the passage quoted above is the true policy of the country, and we hope that the best elements in both great parties will urge it upon the new Administration and the new Congress.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65¾. Sales were made during the week of 5,000 ounces at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver ⅛c lower, at 65¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars unchanged at 51@52c.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce, a decline of ⅛d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $79,809,555, and the exports for the same period, $51,038,118. The net imports, therefore, have been $28,771,437. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $69,613,475; in 1894, $74,020,256, and in 1893, $10,702,942.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, Issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $1,668,375. The banks now hold $33,274,725 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,512,500, an increase in specie of $603,500, an increase in legal tenders of $2,811,100, an increase of deposits of $6,984,900, and a decrease in circul

Flint's Fine Furniture

Select your holiday gifts now. Assortment is still good. Factory prices.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Public Auction Scheduled for To-day.

The following sales of realty at auction are scheduled to be held to-day at the Trinity Building salesroom:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 425.7 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.10 by 90.1 by 19 by 95.8, vacant; also, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 445.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.10 by 84.6 by 19.1 by 90.1, vacant; also, Railroad Avenue East, east side, 465.3 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.11 by 78.11 by 18.10 by 84.6, vacant. Due on judgments, $1,530 each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 64.6 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,773.

By William Kennelly, mechanics' lien, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, First Avenue, north side, 250 feet west of Martha Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, 100 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,289.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 54 and 56 Third Street, south side, 137.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.9 by south 44 by west 4 inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 feet south of street, by east 37.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements, with stores, and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way over alley leading to same. Due on judgment, $26,460.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, 191 by — by 148 by 250, two two-story frame dwellings, one and two story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,758.66, subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N.-E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—WE HAVE FIVE LOTS ON WEBSTER Avenue, Bedford Park, near 205th Street, part of Traver's estate; no rock; lots level with road; sold for $650 each; fully worth $1,500 each; now is the time to purchase; easy terms. REYNOLDS & CO., 262 West 135th St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, 4 and 6 Warren St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By refined North German as chambermaid and to do sewing; or to wait on lady; willing and obliging; highest of references. Emma, 15 Sutton Place.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; makes all kinds of soups; would go out by the day; best reference. 324 West 49th St., McAndrews's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, sallies, creams, ices; first-class city references. 263 West 32d St., ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; by day, week, or month; city or country. B. S., 219 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Any capacity; by smart, business woman; thirty; English. Fawcett, 558 West 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do general housework in a private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 201 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; personal reference. 429 West 35th St.; ring once.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in private family; carves, all kinds of salads; good city references. 211 East 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Experienced, reliable, and accurate; refers to former employer. Punctuality, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—Massage operator, skillful and experienced, desires patients; French system. Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner; by day or permanent; best personal references. L. G., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly capable English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER—HOUSEMAID.—By smart English couple; thorough trained servants. Couple, 1,152 3d Av., stationery store.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; expert in large dinners, fancy salads, &c. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man; married; competent and reliable; experienced driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 48d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; total abstainer. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young girl to cook, wash, iron, and do housework in private house for two adults; reference required. 419 West 146th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ASPINWALL and HELEN A. REDFIELD, trustees under the last will and testament of John Lloyd Aspinwall, deceased, for the benefit of Helen A. Redfield, plaintiffs, against Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Isaac Rosenthal, Terence Brady, Russell Murray, Jacob Chaytowitz, and Sarah Chaytowitz, his wife; Fanny Shapiro, Joseph Fatowsky, and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein, Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Joseph Lhowe, her husband; Lena Rages, Caroline Michel, and Isidore Michel, her husband; George A. Tallman, as receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises herein described in the complaint, duly appointed by an order of this court dated the 21st day of October, 1896, made in an action now pending, entitled Russell Murray against Mary Lhowe and others, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 25th, 1896.

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Pine Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Joseph Fatowsky and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Lena Rages: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Pine Street, New-York City. n30-1aw6w*M*

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I., held in the County Court House in the City of New York on the first day of September, 1896.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation. On reading and filing the petition of John Jacobs, Stocker and others as Directors of the above-named ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 21st day of August, 1896, after hearing Clarence W. Francis, Esq., Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, and on motion of ——, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, the above-named corporation, show cause before John B. Mayo, Esquire, attorney and counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, ——, New York City, on the fourth day of January, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and the said corporation, the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That said referee proceed in accordance with law and the practice of this court, and that he report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein to show cause, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, where the principal office of said corporation is located, and also in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, New York. Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON APPEL and GUSTAV BASCH, plaintiffs, against MERZ-BACHER, Veit Merzbacher, Dorothere Oppenheimer, Seligmann Oppenheimer, individually and as administrator of the goods and chattels of Benedict H. Merzbacher, deceased; Alexander Litt, The New York Bank Note Engraving Company of the City of New York, Charles L. Miller, Simon Schwartz, M. Davis, and Adolph Jacobs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, October 14th, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Veit Merzbacher and Dorothere Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighteenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON, 421-1aw6w*M* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED BARLOW, plaintiff, against MARGERITHA BARLOW, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.—Triable in New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, Sept. 30th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 75 Ludlow Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendant, Margeritha Barlow: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of November, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 75 Ludlow Street, New-York City. n9-1aw6w*M*

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT, in and for the City of New York, held in the City Hall room in the City Hall, on the 15th day of December, 1896.—Present, the Honorable Lewis J. Conlan, Justice.—In the Matter of the Application of CHARLES PERCY DEADY for leave to assume another name.

Upon reading the petition of Charles Percy Deady, praying leave to assume another name, the Court, being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection thereto, it is hereby

Ordered that said petitioner, be, and he hereby is, authorized to assume the name of Howard Percy Deady from and after the 21st day of January, 1897, upon publishing a copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof, in The New York Times.

It is further ordered that this order and the papers upon which it is granted be filed in the Clerk's Office of this Court on or before the 19th day of December, 1896.

Enter L. J. C. J. C. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST Office Department and Postal Service.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Tuesday, January 5, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing printed facing slips and card slide labels, in such quantities of the different articles respectively, and at such times and from such points of time, as they may be ordered, during the period commencing January 5, 1897, and ending June 30, 1897, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving details and statements of the wants of the service to be met in respect to these articles, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, December 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 29, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of biscuit, pickles, sirup, tea, tinned sausage, laundry soap, steel plates, angle and bar steel, blank forgings for tap bolts, two electric exhausters and four steel plate ventilating fans. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 360 MILWAUKEE St., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 1,000 feet, more or less, of breakwater extension, cribs on stone foundation, at Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 9, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New-London, Conn., November 28, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in New-Haven Harbor, Thomaston, Thames, and Mystic Rivers, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, December 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt., Engrs.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10 AM for Haiti, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Bordeaux, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Bordeaux";) at 11 AM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Gregory; at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Ravensdale; (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Ravensdale";) at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 1 PM for La Plata Country direct, per steamship Bellaura; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Monday and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. $28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) and Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Dec. 26, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Rupp.....Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Thursday, Dec. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Dec. 26
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & F. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egner, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM | †Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT,
Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 23 PARIS.....Jan. 13
NEW YORK....Dec. 30 NEW YORK....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS....Jan. 6 ST. LOUIS....Jan. 27
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Dec. 23, noon | Westernland, Jan. 6, noon
Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 P.M. | Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM | Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM | Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot of Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P.M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P.M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily, North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New Paltz.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Through car to Rochester. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, for Easton, Beth

MOODY'S STIRRING INQUIRY

WOULD THE WORLD HEARTILY WELCOME CHRIST TO-DAY?

The Evangelist Declares that No Nation or City Wants the Saviour—Arraignment of Churches and Parties.

The audience of women who listened to Evangelist Moody in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon exceeded the seating capacity of the building. A few men occupied places in the boxes, as members of family parties, among them being Mr. Russell Sage. Miss Helen Gould also had a box seat.

The service began with prayer, and singing by the choir under the direction of Mr. Sankey followed. Some of the hymns sung were: "True-Hearted, Whole-Hearted," "Lord, I'm Coming Home," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Jesus, My Saviour." Mr. Sankey sang as a solo, "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By." This song is not in the collection which the congregation had in the hymn books, and it was given because of a number of requests that had been sent to Mr. Sankey from parties desiring to hear it.

Mr. Moody made a reference to the work which was done among the prisoners. "It seemed," he said, "that the powers of the unseen world fell upon them as we told them of a better life and held out hope to them." The evangelist then had an offering taken up to help defray the cost of the religious books which are being distributed in Sing Sing and other prisons. He asked the women to write a word of cheer to Mrs. Booth, to whose prison work he paid a high compliment.

The Coming of the Messiah.

His sermon was appropriate to the nativity of Christ, and Mr. Moody took for his text the words, "And they laid Him in a manger because there was no room for Him in the inn." The preacher said that for 4,000 years every true son of God had been looking out for the coming of the Messiah. Away back in that dark day when Adam fell, God promised this world a Saviour, and it was supposed when Eve's first-born, Cain, came into the world, that he was the promised one.

"People have said," continued the evangelist, "that, had they known what Christ came for and who He was, He would have received a royal welcome. It is well to think what He came for. He came to give sight to the blind, liberty to the captive, to reveal the love of the Father, to give rest to the weary, to proclaim the acceptability of the Lord, to seek and receive that which was lost, and yet, coming on such an errand as that, you find that the world did not want Him.

"Such a preacher, such a teacher, such a wonderful God-Man had been right in the midst of the people of Bethlehem and Nazareth, but they did not want Him. He was for a time popular at Capurnaum, but that place became too hot for him later. He who created all things was not welcome among His own—'His own received Him not.'

"Eighteen hundred years have rolled away since the Gospel of Christianity was preached, and is it not still the fact that there is no room for the Son of God in this world? Is there a nation that would give Him a royal reception if He should come back to this earth?

Would He Be Welcome Now?

"Think a moment. Does America want Him? If it went to a popular vote, would there be a city that would vote for Him to come here and reign as He now reigns in glory? England is a Christian country. They have there their creeds and their Bishops, but when it comes to vital Christianity, do they want Him? Does France want Him? Does Italy or Germany? Like a great many places in our own Nation, Christianity there has degenerated into mere formalism.

"Leave nations and come to cities. If they got up a petition in New York to ask Christ to come again, how many would sign it? Would business men sign it? Would the stock gamblers sign it? It would smash up their business pretty quickly if He reigned here as He reigns in glory. Would the newspapers want Him? That would break up their Sunday papers. Would the 5on ton or upper ten sign it? It is one thing to celebrate the birth of Christ, but when it comes to setting up His kingdom to reign until the end of the earth, does the world want him?

"What political party would sign that petition? Would Tammany, the Prohibitionists, the Republicans, or the Democrats? The human heart is like that at Bethlehem; there is no room for Him.

Pride in the Churches.

"Do you think all the Churches in the United States would like to have Him come and reign supremely? Don't you think pride would have to be set away if His Kingdom were here, and He reigned as in glory? How many ladies in this house today would say, 'I want Him; I would like to have Him come this afternoon?' It would be a small number of you that would vote for it after all. Look at the benefits we have got directly and indirectly through Christ; yet there is not a name today as unpopular as Christ. The world doesn't want Him."

Mr. Moody turned to the opposite side of the picture, and referred to the welcome always extended to Jesus in the family of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary, and added: "If this world did not need the Son of God, the Father would never have sent Him."

"I want a Christ," he continued, "that will go with me in time of sorrow, to stand at the grave of my beloved ones, to weep with me; that can sympathize with me in affliction. That is the Christ I preach, and that is the Christ you ought to make room for in your hearts."

"My Mother's Prayer" was then sung by Mr. Sankey, with much feeling. Many of the audience shed tears as it was being rendered. William E. Dodge made the closing prayer.

Evening Meeting.

The evening meeting in Carnegie Hall was the last one announced for men only. Ladies, however, supplied a goodly contingent in the box and balcony seats. The exercises were opened with sacred songs, and the congregational responses were much better than at the afternoon service. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Loyalty to Christ" having been sung, Mr. Moody announced the offering for the convicts. "We want," said he, "to put books into their hands. The prisoners are a class of people that can be reached." Before the sermon, the hymns, "Saved by Grace" and "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome!" were given, the latter as a solo by Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody's discourse was based on Luke ii., 10: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people, for unto you is born this day in the City of David a Saviour."

"Some people put on a long face when they hear the Gospel," said Mr. Moody. "They act as if I was bringing their death warrant. But that should not be their feeling. Christ by the sacrifice of Himself put away sin. If the Son of God takes possession of your heart He will give you victory over every foe and every sin. The Gospel is good news to me because it has taken sin out of my path. Sin will debase and degrade a man, but the Gospel tells him how he will triumph over it."

Questioned His Audience.

Mr. Moody caused considerable interest by singling out some of the audience and asking them if they believed the good news which he conveyed to them. "Some of you," said he, "don't believe it, for you look sad." He told an old gentleman on the platform that he knew he was a believer by his looks. "Cheer up to-night; it will do you good to say Hallelujah!" he added.

"I bring you to the mangled body of Christ, and ask you will you be reconciled to Him?" said the preacher, who concluded by exhorting them to give assistance to those who were in doubt. Then he had the congregation say aloud, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

Mr. Moody will hold one meeting only next Sunday. It will be at 3 o'clock, for both men and women.

DEFENSE OF THE MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin Answers the Charges of Turkey.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—In reply to certain charges against himself and other former and present missionaries of the American board made by Mustapha Bey to the State Department at Washington, according to recent press dispatches, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin of Lexington affirms that all the charges brought against him and the other missionaries are absolutely false. In the course of his denial he says:

"Let Mustapha Bey choose which horn of the following dilemma he will hang upon. Either the Turkish Government and people are the greatest cowards and poltroons in the world or the greatest liars. There is no question of feeling here. Every one admits with regard to the two parties concerned that the Armenians number 2,500,000 of unarmed people, who were never allowed to have arms, and a few, possibly 200, Russian Hunchags, unmistakably assassins. On the other side are 24,000,000 of Moslems, the men accustomed to bear arms, and terrible fighters, with the Caliph (the successor of the Prophet) at their head, and a trained army of, say 250,000, of the bravest soldiers in the world. The Sultan's will is law to the army and people.

"Now, the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, either could suppress all their disorders at the beginning or he could not. If he could not, he and his subjects are the greatest cowards and poltroons that ever had existence on the earth. If he could suppress them, which is evident, then his course for the past few years is one of falsehood, dishonesty, and dishonor. He wanted to exterminate the Armenians, but the odium of it is arousing the public sentiment of Christian nations, and it may endanger his throne. He now resorts to the mean subterfuge of accusing the innocent, although the accusation itself exposes him to ridicule.

"In order to cover up this absurdity he falls upon the American missionaries, chiefly missionaries of the American Board. They have no defender. Their Government has given them over to everything but death, and the Sultan may accuse them of the absurdest crimes with impunity.

"The world has known them. They have been seventy-five years in the empire. Their work is an open one. It is to help their fellow-Christians, the Armenians. Their schools, their books, their teachings are open to all the world. They have been loyal to the Turkish Government.

"On the ground of my personal knowledge of, and my intimate correspondence with, the East, I denounce every charge brought thus against myself and associates as a piece of cowardly falsehood, brought against men who have no protection."

MARONITES' NEW CHAPEL.

Archbishop Corrigan Blessed the Temporary Quarters in This City.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday blessed the temporary chapel of the Maronites at 83 Washington Street. The Syrian Catholics or Maronites have heretofore worshipped in a bare loft at 81 Washington Street.

Partly through the efforts of Miss Nagle, the Factory Inspector, who had taken an interest in them through contact with their children at places of employment, they were infused, as a clergyman expressed it yesterday, with a little American spirit and pride, and a more comely appearing chapel was determined on.

The new chapel is on the third floor of a business building, but it is attractively fitted up. About 500 Syrians attended the mass and dedicatory ceremony. The Archbishop was assisted by Father McGean of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street; Father Yesbeck, the Maronite pastor, and Father Korkamas, the assistant priest.

Father Yesbeck celebrated the mass, which differs in many respects from that of the Latin rite, as do the vestments of the priest. Though the celebration was of a special order, only one priest officiated, differing in that respect from a solemn high mass of the Latin rite. The extent of a participation of the congregation in the services was a feature that would also be noticed by Catholics accustomed to the Latin mass.

Archbishop Corrigan spoke and the pastor preached in both Arabic and English. A breakfast was subsequently given to the Archbishop at the Stevens House.

The Maronites hope to have a church edifice of their own before many years.

AN ALTAR CONSECRATED.

Erected to the Memory of the Late Rev. Dr. Morgan.

The beautiful new altar erected in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. William Ferdinand Morgan, was consecrated by Bishop Henry C. Potter yesterday morning.

There was a large congregation. The Rev. J. Wesley Brown, rector of the church, assisted in the services. Bishop Potter made a brief address, in which he congratulated the members of the church upon the completion of the altar. He also spoke of the life work of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan, and said it was eminently fitting that a memorial to so good and useful a man had been placed in St. Thomas's Church.

The principal material of the altar is marble, and there is an interpolation of mosaic in incrustation, pure, Venetian gold, oxidized gold, and Venetian fretwork. A memorial service will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, as a sequence to the consecration of the altar, and an address by the rector of St. Thomas's Church will be made.

Died from a Lack of Care.

Mary Donato, a four-months-old Italian child, died in her parents' home, in a garret in the rear of 198 Mott Street, yesterday morning, from the effects of hunger and neglect. The family was too poor to buy medicine or to get a doctor. For the past three months the Donatos have had a very hard time. The husband and father, Antonio, an industrious laboring man, has not been able to work because of a swollen hand, a nail having torn the flesh. Mrs. Donato got some sewing to do, and ground out a dollar and a half's worth of work a week. This just sufficed to keep them from starving, but the rent had to be allowed to pile up, a good-natured landlord telling them that he would wait. On Saturday evening the infant became sick. They could see that it was dying, but in their poverty and distress they could see no way to help it. Kind-hearted neighbors, when they realized the situation, subscribed a sufficient sum to enable the parents to bury their babe in Calvary Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Walpole's Farewell.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. S. Walpole, for the last six years Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological Seminary, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning in the Calvary Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The regular Advent services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the parish. Dr. Walpole was well known in England before he came here. His departure in not due to any dissatisfaction, but because the climate of this city did not agree with him. The Trustees of Bede College, at Durham, England, a short time ago offered him the office of Head Master of the school. As it is one of the principal theological institutions of Great Britain, Dr. Walpole accepted the post. He will sail Dec. 23.

THEY LEARNED BY SIGNS

DEAF-MUTES ARE TOLD OF THE WORK OF A MISSION.

What Has Been Accomplished in Their Behalf in a Quarter Century—Dr. Gallaudet and the Rev. A. W. Mann Make Addresses.

An impressive service commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes was held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. In the gathering were many persons deprived of speech and hearing to whom the ceremonies were as an open book, made so by the interpretations of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and others.

It was an odd and interesting sight to see the father of deaf-mute education, as Dr. Gallaudet is called, repeating by the sign language words spoken or sung. Those who understood the movements of his hands and fingers and the facial expressions sometimes incidental to a clearer interpretation were deeply moved by the service.

Of those closely allied to the work of the mission, Dr. Gallaudet was the first to address the congregation. He said it was a great privilege to be there on the anniversary of the society, and gave a few explanations of the sign language, which he declared was "motion taking the place of sound." The sign language is not English, it being understood as readily by a Frenchman or a German as by an Englishman. It is graphic, but not as rich and full as the sound language. The personal sign of Christ, the doctor explained, is made by placing one's forefinger in the centre of the other palm. A book is denoted by extending both hands, palms upward. No attempt is made to spell words; signs are always used instead.

"I don't see how the Gospel can be preached to deaf-mutes," the doctor said, "except by the sign language. It is best in every respect for deaf-mutes."

The venerable Dr. Isaac L. Peet acted as interpreter, while Dr. Gallaudet addressed the audience. Dr. Gallaudet was followed by the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M. A., of Gambier, Ohio, the first deaf-mute ordained west of the Alleghanies. In introducing him, the doctor said he didn't believe there was a missionary in the Church of Christ who had done so much, according to his opportunities, to save souls as Mr. Mann. The doctor read aloud Mr. Mann's address, while the author, standing by his side, conveyed it to the deaf-mutes by their language.

What Has Been Accomplished.

"Three beginnings of great importance to the deaf-mutes of this land belong to the present century," said the address. "They concern their intellectual, social, and religious advancement. The year 1817 witnessed, at Hartford, the beginning of a systematic effort in their education. Two names are indelibly associated with this blessed step—Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the master spirit who laid broad and deep the foundations, and Prof. Laurent Clerc, the able coworker, himself a deaf-mute. The latter brought over from his native country that visible and graceful language of the hand, which for many years has been a most effective key in unlocking to the deaf the treasures of knowledge. Years passed rapidly by, schools springing up here and there throughout the land, and each year witnessing the graduation of men and women, fitted for intelligent and useful citizenship, but unable to worship in common with their hearing kindred. This great spiritual need of theirs met at last with loving and generous response on the part of the Church.

"The third beginning was made in response to the longing of deaf-mutes for a liberal education. At the national capital has risen Gallaudet College, named in honor of the father of deaf-mute edueation. Its founder, too, bears the same honored name. Of its alumni, many are engaged in the noble work of education. Four are priests of the Church, three are candidates for holy orders, and seven are lay readers. Of the work in the Eastern Dioceses it is not my province to speak, my sphere of labor being the Middle West, embracing the dioceses of Pittsburg, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Chicago, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. Not less than 10,000 deaf-mutes have their homes within the limits of this extensive parish. Many come long distances by rail or team to worship together. On a bitterly cold Sunday last Winter a man who had been long out of work and was unable to pay car fare walked ten miles to a service.

"Beginning as a lay reader in the Winter of 1873, I conducted services in the chapel of St. Paul's, Flint, Mich., holding at the same time a position as teacher at the State Deaf-mute School. In the course of time my connection with the school ended. Then began the present itinerary labor, involving thousands of miles of travel each year. The following missions have been founded and served on Sundays: St. Margaret's, Pittsburg; St. Agnes, Cleveland; All Saints', Columbus; St. Mark's Cincinnati; St. Clement's, Dayton; St. Alban's, Indianapolis; Ephphatha, Detroit; St. Bede's, Grand Rapids; All Angels', Chicago; St. Thomas, St. Louis, and Holy Spirit, Kansas City.

A New Lesson in Unity.

"Since the beginning of the Mid-Western Mission nearly 800 deaf-mutes and their hearing children have been brought to baptism and nearly 700 to confirmation. A large number of tracts and prayer books have been distributed. For some time past Bible classes for deaf-mutes have been conducted at Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Pittsburg. Several of our young men are members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and are doing a good work in bringing others to church.

"In conclusion, one of the lessons of this interesting work may be referred to. It concerns a subject at present engaging the attention of earnest, thoughtful Christians of every name, all desirous of conforming to the wishes of our blessed Lord, expressed in His prayer in the seventeenth chapter of St. John, and to the injunctions of the inspired apostle St. Paul in his epistles. The Deaf-mute Mission is giving the Christian world a new lesson in unity. Deaf-mutes are too few for denominational divisions. It is so easy to see the folly of a dozen different religious bodies undertaking work among the dozen deaf-mutes of the same locality. If the prayer book, as teacher and means of worship, fully meets their spiritual needs, what is the use of attempting to draw sectarian lines among them?"

The cost per year of carrying on the society's work is about $7,500. Last year about $7,000 was received, but it is hoped that bequests this year will enable the society to clear itself of debts. One of the most important departments of the society's work is the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-mutes, situated on a farm between New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The estimated value of its property is $62,000, with an endowment of $14,208.30. It carries a mortgage of $7,500. There are twenty-five Trustees to manage the affairs of this important society, the Bishop of New York being ex officio the President of the board. The home now gives shelter to thirteen women and eleven men, and all are very comfortably situated. Among the number is a blind man who has recently made a loom with which he weaves a coarse cloth.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Another of the successful Metropolitan Opera musicales will be given in the parlors of the Waldorf to-morrow afternoon. On the programme for the occasion are the names of Mesdames Yebba and Olitzka and MM. Lassalle, Saligniac, and Richard Burmeister. This will be Mme. Yebba's first appearance before a New York audience. She is a native of California, and she is said to possess a remarkably strong and rich voice.

THE PARIS'S LONG VOYAGE.

One Continual Battle with Heavy Seas and Westerly Gales.

The American Line steamship Paris arrived yesterday, after a tedious voyage of 7 days 20 hours and 40 minutes. It was her first trip since she broke down in October. She left Southampton seven hours late, was slowed down for a while on the third day out, owing to a heated journal, and again off the Banks by fogs.

Capt. Watkins reported that the voyage was one continual battle with high, confused head seas and westerly gales, with hard squalls. The best day was Wednesday, when the Paris made 471 knots. Her days' runs for the passage were as follows: 160, 256, 435, 471, 462, 405, 430, 409 and 26. During one of the worst days a passenger whose name was not given sprained his wrist by being thrown with the lurching of the vessel.

During the two months the Paris was laid up at Southampton she had a thorough overhauling inside and out. A new section of shaft 40 feet long was substituted for the section of starboard shaft broken in her last outward passage, and the casing was removed, leaving the after-ends of the shafts uncovered and more readily inspected. Her engines and boilers were overhauled and partly renewed. It was reported that her funnels had been lengthened, but this was not done.

The Paris brought 228 cabin and 85 steerage passengers. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, Gen. Bailey, R. J. Cuddahay, T. Bradley, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company; Robert Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Jenks, Capt. John C. Jamison of the steamship St. Paul, Charles Kiralfy, W. C. Leland, George B. McClellan, Frederick F. Peabody, S. J. Richardson, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Melville E. Stone, George W. Severens, George O. Starr of Barnum & Bailey's show, and Charles A. Vogeler.

L. H. Bliss of Chicago, another passenger, has been making a bicycle tour of the British Isles and the Continent. Mr. Bliss is twenty-three years old, weighs 502 pounds, and is 6 feet 5½ inches in height. He rode a twenty-seven-pound wheel. It is his opinion that wheeling hardens the flesh, but does not reduce it.

RAIDS ON GAMBLERS.

Twenty-eight Men Arrested in One Case and Eleven in Another.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station have been trying for some time to get evidence against Charles Huger, who conducts a poolroom in the basement of 200 West Thirty-seventh Street. They knew gambling was carried on there, but they could not prove it. On Saturday night a negro rushed into the police station and declared he had been cheated out of $15 and would help the police raid the place.

"Hurry up!" he shouted. "They're fighting for a sixty-seven-dollar pot now. Be quick, and you'll get the money."

Capt. Schmittberger took all his reserves. He was too late for the "sixty-seven-dollar pot," but he found twenty-eight negroes playing craps, and arrested them all, as well as Huger, the proprietor. Two of the players ran up stairs and jumped from a window to escape, but were taken in by the policemen who were waiting in expectation of some such attempt. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich held Huger for trial and discharged the others.

He made a like decision in the case of a house in Downing Street. Detectives found eleven negroes playing cards in the room of W. W. Hodge, at No. 16, and arrested them. The detectives told the Magistrate the men were playing poker, and presented a cigar box half full of celluloid chips and 35 cents in support of their statement. They did not explain how eleven men could play in one game of poker, and appeared to know even less about the game than the Magistrate, who announced that he did not know one card from another.

The negroes said that they were playing a sociable game of seven-up, and denied that the 35 cents produced belonged to any of them. Magistrate Kudlich held Hodge for trial and released the remainder of the accused.

CHILD OF A COUNTERFEITER.

James Morton's Little Son Cared For by the Gerry Society.

Gerry Society Agent Dimond arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday John Morton, eight years old, the son of James Morton, who was arrested Saturday night by Secret Service Agent Baggs, at 92 King Street, on a charge of counterfeiting. Mrs. Morton also was arrested on the same charge, and there was no one to look after the child, so he was taken by the Gerry Society. The Court formally committed the boy to the care of the Gerry Society.

Agent Dimond said the parents would be arraigned in the United States Court today. They gave the name of Warren when arrested.

Secret Service Agent Baggs declined yesterday to give any information about the counterfeiters. He said there were more to be caught, and till then he did not care to talk. Morton and his wife are charged with counterfeiting five-dollar gold pieces and ten-cent pieces.

HEARD A PROHIBITION SPEECH.

John G. Wooley Before the American Temperance Union.

The American Temperance Union, at its meeting in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon, expected to hear further from the Rev. I. K. Funk and the Inspectors who had been visiting Raines hotels. The Rev. Dr. Funk could not be present, however, as he was engaged in looking after matters in Brooklyn.

The Kings County Grand Jury has subpoenaed Dr. Funk and his Inspectors to appear before it in reference to Raines law violations which he had reported, and because of criticism of Commissioner Welles's action regarding the same.

There was a big crowd at the Temperance Union's meeting, and John G. Wooley made a prohibition speech, telling his reasons against local option, and paying considerable attention to "Christian politics." He was severe on ministers of the Gospel who had voted for gold instead of against the saloon. John Anderson of Boston also spoke.

The Soldier Was the Victor.

Walter B. Warner, a United States soldier, who has been stationed at Fort Schuyler only a short time, started for the city Saturday night. When he got to Third Avenue he, by mistake, got on a northbound Bedford Park car. The conductor would not honor the transfer ticket and attempted to put the soldier off. The latter then took the conductor, who is very fat, and sat him on the floor and would not let him up. The soldier was arrested, and averred that the conductor had not explained to him that he was on the wrong car. Magistrate Brann evidently thought that the soldier was right, for he discharged him, remarking that he would probably be called upon within a short time to help hold down something more formidable than a fat conductor.

Three Hurt in a Collision.

An accident in which two men and a woman were severely but not dangerously hurt happened yesterday on the Hudson Boulevard, at Kilpatrick Avenue. They were Sampel McGibney and Miss McGibney, his sister, of 86 Montrose Avenue and John Kearney of 204 Stevens Avenue. Mr. Kearney was driving down the Boulevard, and Mr. and Miss McGibney were returning from Bergen Point when the two vehicles collided. Mr. Kearney received a severe scalp wound and was badly hurt internally. Miss McGibney was hurt about the head and body. Mr. McGibney escaped with a few bruises. They were taken to their homes.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY GIFTS.

Mahogany—the rich and glowing—the wave-marked—the durable—it should find its way, in some artistic form or other, into every sheaf of Christmas gifts this year.

Our stock of mahogany pieces, from the exquisite little old-fashioned toilet boxes with drawers and carved feet, to the inlaid desks and massive carved bookcases, is still so varied as to make choosing easy, and all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

—Through subterranean channels an intimation has trickled down from Albany into the private offices of the New York hotel managers that when the Raines law comes up for amendment this Winter the license for first-class hotels is to be increased from $800 to $1,500. Some of the hotel proprietors here are much exercised over this report, and some informal conferences have been held within the past week to devise measures of opposing such an increase should it be seriously urged in the Legislature. The manager of one of the newest and largest hotels in New York commented on this subject as follows: "The Raines fanatics are planning what they consider to be a shrewd move. The difficulty of repressing, or suppressing, the fake hotels which do an all-night and Sunday liquor traffic by pretending to serve sandwiches and hard boiled eggs, is to be overcome by increasing both the hotel and the liquor dealers' licenses. The idea is that a hotel license of $1,500 per year will freeze out the fake hotels, and a regular liquor license of $800 will discourage the poorer class of saloons. Of course this scheme involves no consideration for the interests of reputable hotels. It contemplates imposing upon us an outrageous tax simply to cure an evil, in the creating of which we have had no part."

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—Boarding house keepers are paying more attention to the Sunday dinner question, according to the managers of agencies who look after people searching for rooms. In the advertisements in the newspapers the line "Sunday dinners at night" is much more frequent. The idea of having the principal meal at 1 or 2 o'clock on Sundays was to give the servants a chance to get their work done and secure a little outing if they chose, or at least have their evenings to themselves. Gradually, however, the boarders have been demanding a heavier meal at night, as customary during the week, and prefer to take their cold bit of meat and tea as a lunch on Sunday.

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—In speaking of the goldfish in the new Aquarium one of the assistants there said that they are more hardy than is generally supposed, and that they often have lived out of the water for over half an hour. They are a long-lived fish, and in the Government Aquarium, at Washington, there is one that is known to be fifty years old. It is not perceptibly larger than it was when first placed in the tank. It is said there is a goldfish that is over one hundred years old in the Royal Aquarium at Rome, Italy. It has grown slightly during the last twenty-five years, but its color is as it was a century ago.

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—Maria Rose, who was adopted by Dr. Achilles Rose of 332 East Fifteenth Street four years ago, is only eight and a half years of age, and yet fluently speaks English, French, Greek, and German. She was born in this country, but it is not known which is her native tongue. Dr. Rose does not know to what race her parents belonged. Maria has a fair complexion, and brown eyes and hair. She learned to speak Greek in a very short time, and lately sang in Greek and also recited a fable before the New York County Medical Association. Her power of acquiring languages is marvelous. She lately learned to speak German, because she wished to give her adopted father a surprise.

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—In one of his recent addresses, Bishop Potter was speaking of the height to which a man may rise in his profession or art. He was talking to organists, and said that in order for the musician to play great music his own life or ideal of life must be high. The man at the keys, he said, cannot get from the instrument better music than he has in his own soul. "Sometime ago," said he, "I stood, in company with an artistic friend, before the portrait of a well-known man. The execution of the picture was excellent, but we both agreed that something was wanting in the expression of the face. The artist had not put into the face on the canvas the soul of the man he was portraying. 'My friend' remarked: 'The artist can put upon the canvas only what he has in himself.'" The Germans have made a proverb of Goethe's famous line in "Hermann and Dorothea," "What is not in man cannot be got out of him."

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—Fifth Avenue has long borne the reputation of being one of the noisiest thoroughfares in the world. Some part of this reputation, however, is being taken from it now by the laying of asphalt pavement. If one is passing along that avenue about 12 o'clock on any day of the week except Sunday he is apt to be surprised by the unwonted quietness along certain blocks where the work of repaving is going on. One minute before the noon hour all is noise and bustle—the sound of hammers and picks, the rattle of heavy carts laden with stones and paving material, the whirr of steam engines, and the ceaseless clatter of voices giving directions and commands to the army of laborers. Suddenly a hush falls upon the busy, noisy scene. Tools are put aside, the carts disappear, the engines stop their whirring, and the talk of laborers and the shouts of overseers sink into absolute silence. There is no traffic on the avenue to interrupt the stillness, and the usually bustling thoroughfare is as quiet as Macaulay imagined that London will be when a traveler from New Zealand sits on the fallen pillars of Westminster Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

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—Some of the Aldermen who voted for the franchise to the Consumers' Gas Light and Power Company, since revoked, gave as their reasons for so voting that the people demanded cheap gas and the company was going to furnish fuel gas at from 40 to 60 cents per 1,000 feet. It now appears, from the statement of a gas expert, that such a price for fuel gas is not as cheap as it sounds. According to the expert, the value of gas used for fuel lies in the amount of heat it will produce. Natural gas has 1,000 heat units per foot, ordinary illuminating gas has 700 heat units, and fuel gas 300 heat units per foot. It will thus be seen that fuel gas, even when sold at 40 cents, is not much cheaper than illuminating gas at $1 per thousand.

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—The New York Botanical Garden, planned for Bronx Park, will be the third largest in the world. It embraces 250 acres. The famous Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, in which are the most valuable of all collections of the world's flora, are 260 acres in extent. This area is far exceeded by that of the magnificent and wonderful botanic garden established by the Dutch, in 1817, at Buitenzorg, Java, which has 1,100 acres. It begins at sea level, and rises gradually to an altitude of 6,000 feet, and includes the finest collection of the varied flora of the tropics that can be found anywhere on the globe. In other respects, it is not as important as the gardens at Kew, Paris, or Berlin. The managers of the New York Botanical Garden expect to make it, in a few years, the equal of any.

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—The Russian artist whose troubles with superfluous letters in the English language were told in this column, once had a hard time finding Hoboken. "I was in Boston," he said, "when I received a cablegram saying that my mother would arrive by steamer in Hoboken on a certain day. I came to New York, reaching the Grand Central Station at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. I could speak very little English, but I was determined to betray my ignorance as little as possible. I approached the first man I saw and said, 'Hoboken?' 'Take the elevator; third station!' I thought he said. I trudged off through Forty-second Street till I came to a building over a small door of which was a sign that read 'Elevator.' I went in, stepped into the cage, and said, full of assurance: 'Third station.' The boy let me out at the third floor. I looked around, dazed, for Hoboken, and saw nothing but lawyers' and doctors' and engineers' signs. I went back to the elevator and said to the boy: 'Hoboken?' He looked as if he thought I was crazy, but he took me to the street again and showed me the way out. I walked around for an hour, and at last found a fellow-countryman, who set me right. He put me on the 'elevator' the first man had spoken of, and I reached Hoboken at 10:30 o'clock."

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—A professor of languages in this city has brought the phonograph into use as an assistant. He uses it to teach his pupils the proper pronunciation. His method is to send with his text book a phonograph and twenty loaded and twenty blank cylinders. Each lesson in the book is arranged in questions and answers, and the pupil puts the proper cylinder in the phonograph before beginning a lesson. With the book before him and the tubes of the phonograph in his ears, he reads the lesson and also hears the phrases repeated with the proper accent. This he can repeat until he has acquired the proper pronunciation and thoroughly understands the lesson. Then he uses one of the blank cylinders and repeats what he has learned for the purpose of sending it back to the professor and having it corrected. The professor places the tube into his phonograph, listens to his pupil, and writes out such criticisms as are necessary and sends them to him. By this means many are enabled to study at their homes, and the professor to have pupils in any part of the country. The professor has over 500 machines out.

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—The power of self-control received a severe test about City Hall Park Wednesday morning. The wind and the flying snow played many pranks on unfortunate pedestrians. An old gentleman was laboriously beating his way across the Park, and in the most trying part of the journey the wind lifted his hat, and, despite his efforts, sent it scurrying across the open. Over the walks it hopped and skipped, and then with a leap plunged onto a grass plot. There it was tossed up and down. Like a cork in the surf, it would be seen a moment on the crest of the snow wave, only to disappear in the depths. Into the midst of a snow maelstrom it plunged. For one brief moment it revolved on the outer edge, and then vanished. The surface of the snow became still as a mill pond. Somewhere was buried that hat, but where? The old gentleman said nothing, but his face indicated that his mental opinion covered the matter thoroughly.

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The most interesting-looking skates sold are the extra-length racing skates. The longest are four inches longer than the longest skate of ordinary design. They are the old wooden skate, with the screw in the heel, but they are infinitely more graceful. They have the shape of a long, fast boat. This is particularly the case with a late style, in which the wood part of the skate is round, with a flat piece of steel at the heel and toe to support the foot. The Bowery is the place to buy cheap skates. One establishment has an enormous sign out announcing skates for 35 cents a pair.

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"It is all my own idea," said a woman up town yesterday as a visitor watched her with surprise as she moistened a dollar bill liberally with alcohol. "Have you ever noticed that there is a little money odor to an old bill, and a new one gives out a crackling sound? When I am going to send a bill in a letter I always moisten it first with alcohol or cologne, and I have never lost one. You couldn't use camphor on it, for if you did people would think it was something that needed disinfecting." The association bringing out the latter thought was easy to understand. The woman was a trained nurse.

The Weak Police Station.

The walls of the Church Street Police Station again threaten to fall. The policemen there say the excavations in the adjoining lot have further weakened the building. It is impossible to use the dormitory in the north side of the building, and the men who slept there are put in with their comrades in the safer part. Under the dormitories is the sitting room. The men used the room even after the foundations under it had been dug away and the room rested on nothing but temporary supports. The walls cracked, however, Saturday night, and they were forced to leave. At the police station yesterday it was said that the Building Department would come to the rescue to-day.

Miss Connery Takes the Veil.

Miss Sarah Susanne Connery, daughter of T. B. Connery, the journalist and author, was received into the Order of the Ladies of the Retreat yesterday morning by the Rev. Father McKinnon, S. J., at the American home of this French order called St. Regis House, on the Hudson River, foot of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was witnessed only by the members of the family and a few friends besides the members of the order.

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Birds.

Singing Canary, $1.75; extra singer, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; Cages, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $5.00. Any extra singer not suiting can be changed.
St. Andreasberg Canary, bell notes, $5.00 and $6.00.
Campanini Canary, trained singer, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00. Birds sent safe everywhere.
Parrots, well-trained talkers.
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They have.

The opera cape is a copy of an old English style, $45; the Inverness is just as good, but not so new, $25 and $35.

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Our ready-to-wear stock is as complete as complete can be; if you don't think so we make to order.

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Black ribbed silk, satin-lined.

Ask for anything men or boys wear; we have it.

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FEW SLEIGHS OUT.

Sleighing Was Fairly Good, However, in Central Park Yesterday.

Very few took advantage of the fair sleighing along Riverside Drive and in Central Park yesterday.

The sudden change in the weather hardened the snow in the morning, and it thawed very little during the day. In addition to this, on all the drives snow had been dumped, hiding the bare spots made by the wind. From Seventy-second Street to Clairmont, along Riverside Drive, there was a smooth course. In the afternoon a few fashionable turnouts were seen. But for the most part a chance single sleigh was all that was visible.

In Central Park the route most used was the East Drive. But all over the Park snow was plentiful enough to afford some pleasure.

One of the Park policemen felt rather hurt at this neglect of opportunity. "After all the trouble that's been taken to give them sleighing, the people won't have it," he said. "Never mind, it will go to-morrow; then they will miss it."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspap